REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,9[illegible]. New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[illegible] Bombay Gazette [illegible]

[illegible] Bombay—[illegible] free.

[illegible] Rs. 60
[illegible] 31
[illegible] Quarterly [illegible] 16
[illegible] Monthly [illegible] 6

[illegible]

[illegible] Rs. 67
[illegible] 36
[illegible] 20
[illegible] 7

[illegible] Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] Rs. 5 0
[illegible] 2 8
[illegible] 3 8
[illegible] 0 2½ As.
[illegible] than eight lines.

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 8 annas a line.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] a considerable time [illegible] may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as [illegible], Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted of Servants Required, Houses [illegible] to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost and Found &c., &c.

The rate for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

[illegible] three lines ... Rs. 1 0
[illegible] line ... 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our regular [illegible] rates.

No [illegible] will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and [illegible].

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines [illegible] to the inch.

[illegible] Rs. 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "ALARM," 1,7[illegible] Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on SATURDAY, the [illegible] 1874, at 4 P.M.

October, 1874.			October 1874.	
BOMBAY	3	Leave Tuticorin		11
[illegible]	4	Colombo		12
[illegible]		Galle		13
[illegible]		Negapatam		16
[illegible]		Pondicherry		17
[illegible]		Madras		19
[illegible]		Coconada		20
[illegible]		Vizagapatam		22
[illegible]	8	Bimlipatam		22
[illegible]		Gopaulpore		23
Cochin	9	False Point		24
[illegible]		Arrive CALCUTTA		26

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line to be taken on from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamers, which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF [illegible]

[illegible]

September 1874.			October 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY		Leave BUSHIRE		14
Kurrachee		Mahomrah		14
Gwadur		Fao		15
Muscat		Bushire		16
Bunder Abbas	4	Lingah		21
Lingah		Bunder Abbas		23
Bushire	8	Muscat		
Bushire	8	Gwadur		
Fao	10	Kurrachee		30
Mahomrah	10			Nov.
Arrive BUSHIRE		arrive BOMBAY		2

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will despatch

The s.s. "[illegible]," [illegible] Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander [illegible], on MONDAY, the [illegible] September 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, [illegible] Tons, [illegible] H.P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th September 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE Steamer St. OLAF, leaving shortly, has room for a small quantity light Freight.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. GENOA. THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the [illegible] and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	[illegible]	[illegible]	£4
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
Port Said	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9-10
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14-10

Without food.

Children under [illegible] years, free of charge. Children not above [illegible] years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.
"ARABIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1[illegible] October 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be [illegible] published a day [illegible].

For [illegible] of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES

per [illegible] are hereby informed of the arrival of the [illegible] and are requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of [illegible] GOODS [illegible].

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th September 1874.

FORWARDING AND GENERAL AGENCY.

[illegible]

ROWLAND [illegible] & CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

[illegible] assortment of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, [illegible] SADDLE COVERS, HUNTING, RIDING [illegible] WHIPS [illegible].

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, [illegible].

[illegible] ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

is warranted to cure all discharges from the [illegible] Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, [illegible] Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s 6d each, by all [illegible] and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, [illegible] HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

[illegible]

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

[illegible]

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

[illegible]

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

[illegible]

AGENT FOR RANGOON.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

S.S. GWALIOR, 2,[illegible] Tons, September 18th.
S.S. INDUS, 3,478 " " 26th, to Southampton.
S.S. NIZAM, 2,7[illegible] " October 5th.
S.S. LOMBARD 2,7[illegible] " " 12th, to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz.:—

"Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th September 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 21st Sept. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BARODA, (1,874 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain W. W. F[illegible], will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 18th September.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th September 1874.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 19th Sept., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship PERA, 2,119 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain E. Marhyas, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 14th September 1874.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

THIS FERRY will RE-OPEN for the SEASON on MONDAY, the 21st instant, weather permitting.

Departures from Gogo—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
Departures from Surat—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The Steamer will proceed to Bhownuggur every SATURDAY, and start from that Port every MONDAY.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 1st September 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. [illegible] APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of 51 Shares of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P.M. precisely Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by public auction, under instructions from the Directors of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, at (the old Office,) No. 7, Hummum Street, Fifty-one (51) Shares of the aforesaid Company of Rupees One Thousand (1,000) each fully paid up.

A Deposit in cash of 25 per cent. at the time of sale and the balance of purchase money within eight (8) days from the date thereof will have to be paid to the Secretary of the said Company.

Scrips for the shares will be issued to the purchaser or purchasers on his or their executing the memo. and articles of Association which will be at the Company's Office, No. 1, Church Street, for signature.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th September 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at

[illegible]

messuage's passage, and partly by the house of [illegible] on the East by the said Doongree Joao Souza Row or Vadachee thalee, on the south by the house of Thucker Vullubdass Lalladhur, standing in the name of Mr. Lilladhur Narrayenjee, and on the north by the house of Lad Cowerbai, widow of Mr. Luttoomey Roopjee, and which said dwelling-house and premises are registered by the Collector of Assessment under No. 31.

For further particulars and condition of sale, apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th September 1874.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON AND OTHER METAL AT THE METAL MART AT CARNAC BUNDER.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction Suit No. 351 of 1874.

Shaik Adam Nooroodin and Alleebhoy Tyebhoy—Plaintiff.

vs.

Tyebally Vullecjee and Esoofally Vullecjee—Defendants.

Pursuant to the Order of the High Court made in the above suit on the 20th of August last, and by direction of the Receiver appointed therein Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 23rd day of September, instant, at 11 A.M., at the Metal Mart, at Carnac Bunder.

A large quantity of Swedish Iron, English and Welsh Iron, Tin plates, Corrugated Iron, sheet Iron, pig Lead, sheet Lead, Boiler plates, Imitation Swedish Iron, Flat Iron, Nail Rod Iron Machine made, Hoop Iron, old sheet Iron, Galvanized Iron, &c. &c.

For conditions of sale and further particulars, apply to

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th September 1874.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN,

would direct attention to their Bacon, Hams, Sausages, Soups, &c., all prepared by their new process.

THEIR JAMS, JELLIES AND MARMALADES are all pure as labelled, not adulterated with pulp of other fruit.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street London.

BOMBAY:

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

ENGLISH GOODS

(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, and Outfitting List, 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the Englishman Newspaper, Calcutta.

TERMS.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance, drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING-CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

[illegible] at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the Bombay Gazette Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1868 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1868 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ... Rs. 10
Single Copy ... Annas 4

Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT

will be CLOSED from SATURDAY the 19th, to TUESDAY the 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay, 17th September 1874.

HALL CLOCK,

With large DIAL, STRIKING QUARTERS and HOURS, first-class workmanship, by BENNETT, Cheapside, suitable for a PUBLIC BUILDING, to be SOLD, a BARGAIN. May be seen at SOUNDY & Co.'s.

Also, a POWERFUL MICROSCOPE, in Mahogany Box.

P. & O. S. S. NIZAM.—CONSIGNEES

of 21½ Tons of COAL and COKE from LONDON, by this steamer, are requested to TAKE DELIVERY at ONCE, failing which, it will be landed at the Elphinstone Bunder at Consignees' risk and expense.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).

—NOTICE OF TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES.—SEALED TENDERS for the Supply of Stores to the Mill of the above-named Company are hereby invited, and will be received on or before THURSDAY, the 1st day of October next, till 3 P.M., at the Office of the Company, No. 1, Church Street.

Full particulars of the stores required and of the Conditions on which they will have to be supplied, may be learnt on application to the Undersigned after the 24th instant.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 17th September 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THE AMRAOTI (STATE) RAILWAY.

It is hereby notified, that under instructions from Government the AMROATI (STATE) RAILWAY will be CLOSED on and from the 1st OCTOBER NEXT, until further notice.

Trains will therefore not run between Amraoti and the Budnera Station of the G. I. P. Railway, after the 30th instant; and, on and after the 1st proximo, all Notices as to Local and Through Booking, and all arrangements for the conveyance of Passengers and other Traffic, will, as far as they relate to the Line between Budnera and Amraoti, be cancelled and withdrawn.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th September 1874.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,

THE MOST VALUABLE OF INDIAN TONICS.

[illegible] splendid collection of Vegetable Principles, [illegible] Medicine Chests, &c., the Undersigned [illegible]

[illegible] CLASS SILVER MEDAL.

[illegible] EXHIBITION COMMITTEE.

KEMP & CO.,
[illegible] 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—(Rt. Hon'ble B. Disraeli.)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—Indian [illegible].
"Must be both popular and easily valuable."—Englishman.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A sound and trustworthy Wine for general table use. It will bear favourable comparison with many fair after-dinner Clarets.

Per Dozen, Rs. 10.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.

The use of this Essence with Household Claret, while it reduces expenditure on BEVERAGES to the minimum, affords a Claret Cup which, in delicacy and wholesomeness, cannot be surpassed.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the Indian Travellers' Guide.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR the coming Season, just arrived a small invoice of rich fine FRENCH MERINO of nine different colours, to be had at Messrs. BURJORJEE SORABJEE'S SONS, very next to the B. Co-operative Society, Meadow Street.

WANTED, by a MARRIED COUPLE, to SHARE the EXPENSES of a BUNGALOW in a healthy locality. Address A., care Gazette Office.

NOTICES.

HULSE'S SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,
For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,

4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5½ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ... Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ... Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

NOTICES.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited

by the Undersigned for the CONSTRUCTION of a MASONRY BRIDGE over the KRISHNA RIVER at Cudgaum.

Printed Forms of Tender, giving a Schedule of Quantities, together with Conditions of Contract and Specification of the Work, can be obtained from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Kolhapur, on payment of Rs. 10.

Particular attention is called to the specification of the work, which will be strictly adhered to. No Tender will be received that is not on one of the abovementioned Printed Forms.

Drawings of the Bridge will be open for inspection at the Offices of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay; the Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee; and the Executive Engineer, Kolhapur.

Tenders will be received in Kolhapur up to the 15th October, after which date no Tender will be accepted.

Government will not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WALTER M. DUCAT, Major, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, K.D.

NOTICE.—The Dewan of Travancore will

RECEIVE TENDERS until the 28th September 1874 for the SUPPLY of 200,000 Indian Maunds (Bombay Furra Measure) of Bombay SALT for the use of the Travancore Government.

2. The Tenders may be for any quantity not exceeding the above figure, and the Salt shall be deliverable at the Baukshalls in the following proportions:—

170,000 Maunds at Alleppey.
30,000 do. " Monumbum.

3. The delivery shall commence soon after contract, and shall be completed by April 1875.

4. The Salt will be weighed as delivered, by the weight of 82 English pounds to an Indian Maund.

5. The Tenders should state the terms of supply distinctly, the rate for every 100 Maunds being given in words as well as in figures, and should be superscribed "Tender for Bombay Salt."

6. Satisfactory security will be expected for the fulfilment of the contract, or a deposit of 5 Rupees per hundred Maunds.

7. It must be understood that the Sircar reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning any reason for doing so.

8. Any further particulars may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

J. R. OUGHTERSON,
Acting Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, Alleppey, 19th August 1874.

CARWAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE

is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND for the year ending 30th June 1874, at the rate of Rupees Thirty-seven and Annas Eight per Share, WILL BE PAID on and after the 16th INSTANT to the Shareholders whose names stood in the Register on the 15th September 1874.

Shareholders are requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th September 1874.

FOR SALE, the Property of the MIRZAPORE

and CENTRAL INDIA COTTON CLEANING and SCREWING COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation, consisting of 3 PUCKA and 3 AUXILIARY SCREWS, 2 WOODEN SCREWS, with all Plant.—Apply to

SIR JOHN WEMYSS, Bart.,
Official Liquidator, Mirzapore.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED).

ધી બાંમ્બે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કોરપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

धी बोंबे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरशन लिमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. [illegible] Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of September, [illegible] half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

1st. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
4th. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5th. To fix the number of Directors at five.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

Bombay, 11th September 1874.

THE UNITED SERVICES PROPRIETARY COLLEGE (LIMITED),

WESTWARD HO, N. DEVON.

PATRONS:

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland.
His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G.
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., G.C.B.
[illegible]
The Right Hon. Lord [illegible], G.C.S.I.
The Right Hon. Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.,
and many other distinguished Officers of both branches of the Service.

CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL.

Major-General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, K.C.B.

HEAD MASTER:

Cornell Price, M.A., B.C., Master of the Modern Side, Haileybury College.

SECOND MASTER:

F. W. Haslam, B.A. (1st Class Classical Tripos, 71).

THIS Institution is intended as a Public School on the model of Marlborough, Wellington, Haileybury, Rossall, Rodley, &c., and as at most of the above the sons of Clergy enjoy certain advantages, so at Westward Ho the primary aim will be to provide sons of Officers who are or have been in Her Majesty's Service, with a public school education at a lower cost than can now be obtained by them elsewhere. The buildings are at an elevation of about 80 feet above sea level, fronting 1,000 acres of common-land, and commanding the whole of Bideford Bay.

The Instruction will in the main follow the usual curriculum, but great attention will be paid to modern subjects, and Mathematics, English, French, German and Physical Science will enter largely and fundamentally into the scheme of work.

Arrangements can be made for boarding at reasonable rates pupils who cannot leave during the vacations.

The terms (inclusive) are not to exceed—

For Boarders, Sons of Officers, nominated, 60 Guineas per annum.
Do. do. unnominated, 70 "
Do. do. Civilians, &c., 80 "
Do. Day Scholars, nominated, 16 "
Do. do. unnominated, 18 "
Do. do. Civilians, 20 "

The School opens September 10.

Donations for the furtherance of the objects of this Institution will be gladly received by COLONEL GLOAG, R.A., Madras, or COLONEL G. ASHBURNER, Poona, Honorary Secretary, who have kindly volunteered to supply any information concerning the scheme.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THEIR STOCK COMPRISES:—

Jewellery of English, Parisian, and Indian make.
Watches and Clocks of every description.
Silver Articles, both English and Indian made.
Electro-plated Stock in very great variety.
Fancy Leather Goods,

And a large and varied Assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS

ADAPTED FOR

WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY GIFTS AND GENERAL PRESENTATION.

HAMILTON & Co. beg to remark that, bearing in mind the large additions to primary cost arising from the various charges of freight, insurance, customs duty, packing, &c., the prices for all classes of their stock will be found not higher than those ruling at first class West-End Establishments in London.

Their various Illustrated Catalogues and Descriptive Lists, which can be procured post free on application, will be found of material assistance to intending purchasers in the Mofussil.

Orders respectfully solicited.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS,
HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,

1st OF JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

P. HAMILTON & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,
No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla,

HAS some very handsome MARBLE MONUMENTS, Raised Cross Tombs, Headstones, Monumental Crosses for Adults and Children, of various designs. Inscriptions done in lead, very durable. Wall Tablets for Offices, neatly executed, and some very nice English Railings of all sizes.

Plain and Figured Memorial Cards for presentation, of all sizes.

VIRGIN CORK.

FOR FERNERIES, ROCKWORK, ARBOURS, WINDOW BASKETS, FLOWER STANDS, GROTTOS BRACKETS, CASCADES, and for covering old walls: also as a protection from the rays of the Sun.

THE LONDON AND LISBON CORKWOOD COMPANY, Limited, of 28 Upper Thames Street, London, will execute orders for VIRGIN CORK, packed in Canvas, on the following terms:—

Cost and Freight to Bombay 30 Shillings per cwt., payment by Draft at sight on a London House, in Exchange for Bill of Lading.

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, invite attention to their extensive STOCK of GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, which contains Specialities for Presents, Gifts, &c., of the richest and most exquisite Designs.

The JEWELLERY is of the first-class Manufacture and quality only, for which the Company has been so long and so favourably known.

BRACELETS.
Of Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of Elegant Designs;
From Rs. 100 upwards.

BROOCHES.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled, with and without Pendants;
From Rs. 30 upwards.

CHAINS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albert, Guard, and Victoria;
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 250.

CHARMS.
For the Watch Chain.

EAR-RINGS.
Small, neat plain Gold or elegantly worked and Jewelled;
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 300.

LOCKETS.
Plain bright, or dead, Gold Chased, Engraved, Jewelled, or Mourning; for attachment to Necklet or Watch Chain; to take One, Two, or Four Portraits;
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 300.

NECKLETS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled;
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 350.

NECK CHAINS.
For the suspension of Lockets.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, & EAR-RINGS
Worked Gold, or Jewelled;
From Rs. 150 to Rs. 1,500.

SUITES OF NECKLET, PENDANT, & EAR-RINGS.
From Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.

HALF SUITES OF BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled;
From Rs. 75 to Rs. 300.

SUITES OF STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.
Plain Gold, or handsomely Chased;
From Rs. 40 to Rs. 125.

RINGS.

LADIES'	GENTLEMEN'S
Diamond, Guard,	Diamond, Signet.
Jewelled Guard, Wedding.	Scarf, Scarf Slide.

SCARF PINS.
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled. A large selection;
From Rs. 16 to Rs. 150.

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.
Plain or Chased Gold, or Jewelled.

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL-CASES.
Spiral, Spring, and Telescope; Plain Gold, Engine Turned, Fluted, or Engraved.

MOURNING JEWELLERY,
AND THE USUAL LARGE VARIETY OF SUNDRY JEWELLERY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT

for

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits ... 10 to	17 0	Travelling Hats	3 8	Air Pillows	5 0	Tooth Brush Guards	0 12
Overland ,,	25 0	Cardigan Jackets very warm	9 8	Travelling Do	1 8	Tooth Brushes	0 8
Warm ,,	35 0	Sheets per pair	9 8	English Feather	7 8	Nail Do.	0 14
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35 0	Pillow Cases each	1 4	,, Horse Hair	7 8	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	9 8
Dressing Gowns ... 9 to	20 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12 8 to 23 0	Cork Mattrasses	19 8	Blankets ... each.	10 8
Pyjamas	13 0	Solid Leather ,,	49 0	Rug Straps	1 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds from ... 10 to	15 0
Oxford Shirts	16 0	Extra Large ,,	75 0	Waterproof Coats	10 0	Resaie or Quilt ... 7-8 to	12 8
White do.	14 8	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 12	Best Beech Overland Chairs from ... 7-8 to	12 8
Best Shrunk Flannel	18 0	Extra Large	21 0	Linen ,, ,, ,,	6 0	Umbrellas with cover	9 0
Silk and Wool	18 8	Cash Bags	6 12	Cambric Handkerchiefs ,,	5 0	Warm Gloves	1 14
Printed Cambric Shirts 4 to	4 8	Courier Bags	5 0	Cotton Socks ,,	11 8	,, Mitts	1 8
Spun Silk Shirts	11 0	Money Belts	2 8	Warm do. ,,	15 8	,, Mufflers	2 12
Under Vests ... 3-8 to	6 0	Soiled Linen Bags	4 12	Bathing Drawers, each	2 0	Pin Scarfs from	0 12
Pants ... 6 to	8 0	Tiffin Baskets fitted 17 to	21 0	Sponge Bags	2 0	Sailor's Knot from	[illegible]
Travelling Caps	3 8			Sponges	3 8		
				Soap Boxes	1 8		

Folding [illegible] Rs. [illegible]

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

VERY IMPORTANT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE, READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

ONE HUNDRED REQUISITES
(OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE AND AT MODERATE COST),
Can be obtained from

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
23 AND 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
The Original Introducers.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS TO H. M. THE QUEEN,
&c., &c., &c.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND BORDEAUX, 1815;
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY, 1842.

To counteract in some measure the necessity for increasing the Prices at per Dozen of Sherries and Cognac, we have, with the permission of Her Majesty's Customs, introduced a distinct description, of package, thereby saving to the Consumer the cost of bottles, cases, corks, freight, dock charges, as well as labor. This package consists of 4-Gallon Jars, admirably adapted for the preservation of Wine, and so protected as to ensure them both against pillage or breakage, the Jars being wickered, and a Trade Mark safety Label affixed on each cork.

The economy to the Consumer is considerable, as will be seen by reference to the subjoined quotations:—

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, blue seal, very pale, dry, and delicate ... cost	50 0	4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, blue label, very pale, dry, and delicate ... *NOTE.—This is a Special Wine, which we are now supplying for the first time, with the view of shipping it exclusively as our blue seal.*	43 0
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, yellow seal, pale, medium colour ... cost	41 0	4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, yellow seal ...	33 0
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, white seal; a good dinner wine ... cost	34 0	4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, white seal ...	27 0
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Cognac No. 1, superior fine old pale ... cost	68 0	4 Gallons in Jar, Cognac, No. 1 ...	61 8

The Jars can be returned for re-filling, it being our intention to keep stocks of Light Wines and Cognacs in wood for this special purpose. In such cases an allowance of Rs. 2 per Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

CASH PRICES OF WINES, &c.

Fine Sherry	Rs.	18, 22, 25
Very Superior Old Sherry		28, 30
Choice Old Sherry		28, 32, 36
Good Port, recently bottled		18
Fine Port		27
Superior Old Port		32
Fine Old Madeira		32
Fine Pale Marsala		16
Fine Moselle	Rs.	20, 24, 27, 38
Superior Sparkling Moselle		30, 32, 32
Fine Hock		16, 22-8, 24, 25, 27
Very Superior Hock		30, 36, 40
Superior Sparkling Hock		32, 40
Finest Champagne		36, 42
Claret		9-8, [illegible]
Fine Claret		[illegible] 20
Very Superior Claret		25, 30
Burgundy		18, 22, 24, 28
Fine Sparkling Burgundy		36
Sauternes		18, 22, 30
Chablis		16
Choice Old Brandy	Rs.	[illegible] 20, 24
Fine Pale Brandy		20
Finest Old Jamaica Rum		16
London Gin		18, 20
Scotch and Irish Whiskey		13-8, 27
Finest Old Hollands Geneva		

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER,

manufactured only by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711.

COLOGNE.

Sole Agents for HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, and all Articles of Perfumery, manufactured by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711, COLOGNE.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

FOR SALE, JUST ARRIVED per Steamer FLORA, from Trieste—

VIENNA BEER, in 4 dozen Cases, at Rs. [illegible] per dozen.

HUNGARIAN WINES, in 1 dozen cases, RED and WHITE, at Rs. 15 and 18, or 2 dozen Pints, at Rs. 1[illegible] and [illegible].

Apply to the Godown-keeper of

[illegible] C. GUMPERT.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

ABERDEEN POLISHED GRANITE for MONUMENTS,

in Red and Blue, from £5-0-0, free on board ship for any part of India. Inscriptions accurate and beautiful. Plans and prices free from JOHN W. LEGGE, Aberdeen, Scotland.

BUTTER.—FINEST AUSTRALIAN BUTTER.

—The Undersigned beg to call the attention of the PUBLIC that he has JUST RECEIVED a fresh SUPPLY of the Finest AUSTRALIAN BUTTER in 2 and 4 lbs. tins, Provisions, Scent, Japanese Cabinets, Work and Glove Boxes, Fans, &c., &c.

PRICE MODERATE—TERMS CASH.

PESTONJEE MERWANJEE,
No. 64, Kalbadavee Road, opposite Atmaram Sagoon.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS.

SOUNDY, & Co.,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR
LINCOLN JEFFRIES & Co.'s
Celebrated Sporting Guns and Rifles, and Patent Side Motion Gun.

Also GUNS and RIFLES, of
LEFAUCHEUX OF PARIS,

PIN or CENTRAL FIRE BREECH LOADERS, ROOK or SALOON RIFLES and PISTOLS, MARTINI HENRY RIFLES.

SOUNDY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

MESSRS. [illegible]EBTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Steam Engine with boilers, complete.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil best quality.
Best [illegible] Canvas.
[illegible] and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
[illegible] McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Corrugated Iron.	Fire Engines complete.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Belting of sizes.
Floor Cloth.	Clear Cloth.
Roller Skins.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Bundling Twine.	Fire Bricks.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,

(MADRAS AND BOMBAY),
CABINET & BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,
BOMBAY,

HAVE added to their business, CARRIAGE BUILDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

FILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONEY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

BILLIARD TABLES—Full size, 12 by 6 feet, with adjusting screw legs, slate or marble tops, Thurston's Rubber Cushions, 3 Billiard Balls, Cues and Stand, Marking Board and Rule of the Game. Rs. 1,000.

BILLIARD CLOTH—18, 20, and 22 Rs. per yard.

Sets of Billiard Balls, 2 1-16 inch club size, Rs. 28, also 2½ inch Rs. 34, and 2 inch Rs. 22.

Pyramid Balls, per set of 16, Rs. 110. Pool Balls, per Set of 12, Rs. 90, in box.

Cue Stands for Billiards, Square or Revolving Cues, ordinary Rs. 3, Half rich Rs. 4, and rich inlaid from 6 to 10 Rs. each.

Cement in phials Rs. 1. Cue Tips 12 as. per dozen.

Cue Tip Fasteners, Rs. 4. Cue Tip Cutters, Rs. 4.

Billiard Chalk, Rs. 1-8 per Dozen.

Spare Slates, Spirit Levels, &c., &c.

BAGATELLE BOARDS—Improved [illegible] with rubber cushions, Pockets, Screw [illegible] levelling, size 10 by 3 feet 8 inches, Rs. 25[illegible]

Ditto [illegible] 100 to 250 Rupees, according to size and make.

CROQUET SETS—Made particularly for Indian Climate, club size, Rs. 35. Cavendish, Rs. 45.

MARBLE PAVEMENTS—1 Foot Square, white and black.

MINTON'S PAVEMENTS—7 inch squares of various handsome Patterns with borders, Rs. 2-8 per square foot.

ICE MACHINES—2 and 4 Decanters, new model, acting as Pump, give 2, 3 and 4 decanters of Ice Water in less than 8 minutes, and cannot get out of order; give also 2 large lumps of Ice.

Pier Glasses in rich gilt frames, all sizes, from 5 feet to 13 feet.

Carpetting and Borders, recently received, very handsome and new patterns.

ESTIMATE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FORWARDED.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel)
ALSO
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN [illegible]
FROM [illegible] TILL 4 P.M.

UPWARDS OF [illegible] PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY.

These Photographs [illegible] the principal [illegible] snowy [illegible] Himalayas, Neilgherries, [illegible] Bombay Presidency [illegible].

[illegible] ENLARGING.

Portraits painted in [illegible] Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of life.

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH SUPPLY OF
TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S

FAVORITE CLARETS,
OF ESTABLISHED EXCELLENCE
AND
PURITY.

QUARTS, Rs. 10 and 12 per dozen.
PINTS, " 6 and 6-8 "

GERMAN WINES.
STILL HOCK.
QUARTS AND PINTS.

SHERRIES,
FROM BUTLER AND SONS,
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

BASS' BEER,
BOTTLED BY STONE,
AND CAMERON & SAUNDERS.

ALL OF GUARANTEED PURITY AND FRESHNESS.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on so extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1874.

No telegrams of to-day's date are to hand up to the time of going to press.

Yesterday's Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, sales 15,000 bales, of which 4,500 bales—a fair proportion—were Surats, prices on the spot unchanged.

In General Produce, Coffee is still the only article showing any movement, Mid Plantation Ceylon having advanced to 113s., an improvement of 4s. per cwt.

The allotment of the Council drafts in London yesterday shows an advance on the previous biddings of nearly a quarter per cent., the average rate both on Calcutta and Bombay being 1s. 10 06d. per rupee. This figure is in excess of what was generally expected, and STERLING EXCHANGE here has accordingly been again firmer at a rise of 1/16d. per rupee. The present course of the market is not to be explained by the position of affairs here, as not only do the influences not favour higher rates but they have a directly opposite tendency; there is almost nothing doing in exports, in fact scarcely a bill has been offered to-day, and there is little prospect of increased business for some weeks to come. Possibly Calcutta may be exercising an opposite influence; but if so it has come somewhat unexpectedly, as hitherto the Money Market there has been remarkably easy, and it is too soon yet for any bulk of export business to have set in. We quote to-day:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s 10 1-32d. per Rupee.	
Ditto	6 months' sight	1s 10¾d.	„
Credits	6 „	..1s 10 9-16d.	„ nominal.
Documents	6 „	...1s 10¾d.	„ „

On Calcutta demand paper may be quoted at par to ⅛ premium, 60 days' sight ¼ discount. In GOVERNMENT PAPER there is absolutely nothing doing and rates are quite nominal, say—Fours Rs. 103¾; Fours and a half Rs. 104¼; Fives and a half Rs. 109¾.

SHARES are firm, a considerable business having been done in Spinning Companies' scrip at fully previous rates; the Bombay and Burmah Trading Company's shares are also in request at higher figures. Bank of Bombay and Land shares are quiet.

COTTON is very firm owing to the tenor of Liverpool advices, but buyers are slow to pay the advance of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy which dealers are asking, and very little buying is consequently going on.

FREIGHTS are dull at unaltered rates.

PIECE GOODS continue very quiet, to-day's transactions having been quite of a retail character; meantime prices are fairly supported.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value p.sh.	Paid up	Last dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	98
29,000	1,000	all	12 pct	Bank of Bengal	1,220
15,000	500	all	12p.ct	Do of Bombay New	700
10,000	500	250	12p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	500*
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	300
40,000	251¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
80,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	124
[illegible]	250	al	1s do.	Oriental Bank	515

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,260	all	150*	Alexandra Spinning	1,550 x.d.
800	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	3,040
800	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,160
900	1,990	all	100ps*	Bombay United	1,675
1,400	450	150	25*	Broach Mills	280
900	1,000	500	...	Colaba Spinning	1,100
2,500	4,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,790
1,500	[illegible]	all	125p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,300
1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	115p.s	Great Eastern	1,450 x.d.
700	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,400
700	1,000	all	[illegible]	[illegible] Balloo Mills	1,550
800	1,000	1,000	...	Khan[illegible]ing	1,380
300	1,250	1,000	...	Madras Spinning	1,130
300	[illegible]	450	65p.s	Madras U. Spinning	
[illegible]	4,000	all	...	Maneckji Petit's	4,515
[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	200ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,555
800	2,500	al.	340*	Oriental	4,175
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	260
800	1,000	1,000	150p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,650
800	1,000	250	31½p.s	Do. do. 1/4 share	310

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,305
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	135
750	2,000	2,000	20p.s	Mazagon Land	1,290
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	345

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. MADURA, 1266 tons, Captain H. B. Smith, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and nineteen deck passengers.

THE s s DUKE OF LANCASTER arrived at Calcutta on Friday with the following passengers:—

Mr. Mrs and Miss Avery, Messrs Turner, Hamilton, Gillam, Dr. West, Messrs Jardine, Geikie Mackay, and Mr and Mrs [illegible].

THE [illegible], Captain C. Doert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cochin (September [illegible]), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

[illegible] Dr [illegible] Dahivee, Mr T Majrao, [illegible] Pinto [illegible], and [illegible]-two deck passengers.

[illegible] arrived in Madras roads on [illegible] morning with the following passengers:

[illegible] Cameron, Surgeon-Major [illegible] and Miss [illegible]gin. From Brindisi to [illegible] W [illegible]. From Suez to Madras—Mrs [illegible]. From Southampton to Calcutta—[illegible] Willis, [illegible]theson, and W Baddie, [illegible] and family, Messrs W [illegible] Nelson, and 4 [illegible]. [illegible] to Calcutta—Mr and Mrs Rickets, Miss Serrans

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cochin, Sept 10.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Madura (s)	[illegible]	Coast & Calcutta.

The following vessels were cleared out for loading yesterday:—

[illegible]

Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.

Steamer Pearl, to Malabar Coast.

Steamer [illegible], to Gogo, Bhownuggur & Surat.

Ship Tranmere, to Penang.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
12	Precurseur (s)	Villet	Pondicherry, Sept 7.
	Flying Venus	Robertson	Dundee, May 27.
	British Empire	Mather	Shields, May 2.
	Devon	Hicks	London, June 3.
	Motussilte	Sleightholm	London, April 28.
13	Assyria (s)	Hutcheson	Bombay, Aug 21.
	Madras (s)	James	Kyouk Phyoo, Sept 9.
	Edith Warren	Clark	Liverpool.
	Iskander Shah	Krokstedt	Mauritius, Aug 10.
	Lady Egidia	Ley	Madras, Sept 5.
	Hippogriffe	Gerhan	Moulmein, Sept [illegible]

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
12	Sultan (s)	......	......
13	Fatna (s)	......	......
	Ferntower (s)	......	......
	Roslin Castle	......	......

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Riga s, 210 bundles sheet iron, Hemptoola Allebhoy; 1 cask hardware, Abdool Hassin Abdool Rahim.

Paramatta s, 3 cases iron chairs, Goomas Tyeb.

FROM LONDON.

Zambesi s, 65 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Gwalior s, 15 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ithuriel s, 1,050 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 200 cwts wheat, and 300 cwts linseed, Hajee Allarukha Hajee Essac; 34 bales cotton, Cursondass Nensey; 67 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co; 225 cwts myrabollams, Essa Hamed; 45 chests opium, Nenstebhoy Gangjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Gwalior s, 150 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Persia s, 148 rolls coir matting, C. Grondona.

FOR NAPLES.

Persia s, 600 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Baroda s, 50 cwts onions, Mahomed Ameoodin; 40 cwt onions, Hungoo Ranoo; 37½ cwts onions, Nusserwanjee Nowrojee; 15 chests opium, S. B. Sassoon; 24 chests opium Jafurbhoy Peerbhoy; 21 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 21 bags sawa seed, and 10 bags fenbel seed, Hajee Ebram Fucker Mahomed; 20 cwts sandalwood, S. N. Talatee; 27 bundles mother o' pearl shells, S. N. Talatee; 28 chests opium, Ramdass Khimjee and Co; 22 chests opium, Tata and Co; 22 chests opium, Dosabhoy Hormusjee Cama and Co; 136 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 40 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 12½ cwts bedlum and 3½ cwts wax, Hajee Ebram Fucker Mahomed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Baroda s, 51 chests opium, R D Sojeeshaw; 35 chests opium, Tarachand Gunibunder; 1 case peacock feather, Hassum Noor Mahomed.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—17TH SEPTEMBER, 6 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 17th September, 9-15 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 45 minutes.

Via Suez, 17th September, 11-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 18 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 16th September, 6-48 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 57 minutes.

Via Turkey, 16th September, 11-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 22 hours 45 minutes.

Via Suez, 17th September, 1-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 3 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 17th September, 6-16 P.M. Time in transit, 3 hours 42 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 17th September, 48 P.M. Time in transit, 6 hours 50 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 16th to 8 P.M. of the 17th September is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	1 6	0 7
„ Galle	6 30	0 52
„ Kurrachee	0 47	0 5
„ Madras	0 30	0 5

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 17th September, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north, thermometer 83, rainfall 50 cents.

CARWAR, 17th September, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south, thermometer 80, barometer 29.92.

MANGALORE, 17th September, 10-35 A.M.—Weather fair, wind east south-west, thermometer maximum 82 minimum 73, wet bulb 79, barometer 29.83, rainfall 3 cents.

TRICHOOR, 17th September, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind east, thermometer 86, barometer 29.87.

VINGORLA, 17th September, 5-17 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west mild, thermometer 82, rainfall 44 cents.

HIGH COURT.—18TH SEPTEMBER.

[Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

Original suit to be tried by two Judges.

675-73—A Framjee—Furmanund Bhugwandas v Madhowdas Premjee—Crawford and Boevey.

Special case from Small Cause Court.

17,175-73—In person—Nanabhoy Curaetjee v Hajee Hassum Meeta and another—Jefferson and Payne.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

43-74—Hearn and Cleveland—Seetabai, widow v Wittoba Pandoorung.

496-73—Fletcher and Smith—Kanjee Megbjee v Veerjee Mowjee and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

9-71—Prescot and Winter—Wittoba Pandoorung and another v Govind Pandoorung and another—M M Munshi.

45-74—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Mapla Chawakara, &c., v Asabai widow and others—Chalk and Turner.

87-74—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Mooibai, widow v Sonbai—Tyabjee and Sayani.

90-74—M H Khan—Dhurumsey Purshotum v Ghanchee Isab Mahomed and others—P. Cowasjee.

91-74—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Iswardas Ramdas and another v Tribhowan Heera—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

114-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Dorabjee Hormusjee v Cursetjee Hormusjee—Hearn and Cleveland.

128-74—Jefferson and Payne—Rahmutally Mahomedally v Kairoolly Tyabally—Tyabjee and Sayani.

180-74—Rivington, Hore, and Langley—Andrew John Macdonald v Peerbhoy Damjee and another—Tyabjee and Sayani and Jefferson and Payne.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

SHORT CAUSE.

385-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Camajee Jeejeebhoy v Thomas White and another—Prescot and Winter.

LONG CAUSES.

531-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dewraj Peerbhoy v Captain H W Norris—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.

215-73—Jefferson and Payne—Suntooka Roopajee v Fatta Deepajee—Rivington, Hore, and Langley.

219-73—Mr Fletcher—Bai Jadow, widow v Tribhoovun Jugjeewun—Tyabjee and Sayani.

210-73—M H Khan—Narayen Jaggonath and others v Ramchund Dinanath—Tyabjee and Sayani.

105-73—M B Barbhaya—Ebramjee Noorbhoy and another v Moosajee Esmailjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

622-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Essa bin Khaliffa v Hajee Mahomed Currim—Tyabjee and Sayani.

66-74—M M Munshi—Sakalchund Oomedchund v Thaker Dewjee Shamjee—Dallas, Lynch, and Tobin.—Settled.

716-73—Hearn and Cleveland—Jaitha Lucksjee and others v Mooljee Gopall and others—Chalk and Turner.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

An instance having occurred in which a medical officer appeared to entertain the erroneous belief that recent departmental regulations had in some measure freed him from his responsibility to the officer commanding the regiment to which he was attached, the Commander-in-Chief considering it important that so incorrect an impression should at once be removed, has issued an order on the subject. His Excellency notifies, that though by the late Medical Warrant the position of medical officers attached to and doing duty with regiments is changed, in respect to permanency, they are as much under the orders of the Commanding Officer as before. To secure efficiency and comfort in hospitals, it is necessary that the relations between the medical officers and their Commanding Officers should be of a very intimate nature, but this can never be the case if medical officers endeavour to divest themselves of the responsibilities which they, as military officers, owe to their military superiors.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 17.

Davidson, Lieut-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Sattara.

Protheroe, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, to join, to Port Bla[ir].

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept 17.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

General Order No 521, dated 5th Aug 1874, [illegible]

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

Maj G B Gaspin, B S C

General Order No 550, of 20th Aug 1874, [illegible]

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on urgent private affairs, from date of departure in Oct next:—

Maj W A Gillespie, S C, Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry.

Erratum—For "21st Jany 1874" in G O No [illegible] of 9th Sept 1874 read "21st July 1874." Order books to be corrected accordingly.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr J B Henriques is appointed to act as Depy Shipping Master until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Henry Webb, Supt of the Hill Station of Punchgunny, in the District of Satara, is appointed to be a Mag of the third-class.

Messrs E T Richardson and W E Hamilton respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of City Mag of Poona on the 7th instant.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col C J Prescott, Supt, Guzerat Revenue Survey, is allowed subsidiary leave from the 17th Oct to 18th Nov next.

Mr W H Propert, Extra First Asst Colr in charge Punch Mahals, is allowed an extension for fifteen days of the privilege leave for one month granted to him from the 16th Aug 1874.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj E C Therp, Civil Surgn, Kaladgi, is allowed preparatory leave not exceeding thirty days from the 2nd Oct 1874.

Mr E W Ravenscroft, Colr, Mag and Political Agent, Kolaba, and Actg Municipal Comr for the City of Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 5th proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C Jones, Foreman of H M's Bombay Mint, has been permitted by H M's Principal Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Maj C Sturt received charge of the Office of the Supt of Public Works, Rajkot, from Capt E Cunningham on the 28th Aug 1874.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr W E Hamilton delivered over and Mr Luxuman Jugnath received charge of the Office of Asst Revenue and Police Comr, N D on the 7th instant.

Mr G Whitworth, Asst Colr, Broach, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 1st proximo.

Mr P Jacob delivered over and Mr H Woodward received charge of the Offices of Second and Supy Asst Colrs, Khandesh, on the 25th ultimo.

Surgn-Maj E E Butler, Presidency Surgn, Second District and Marine Surg, is allowed privilege leave for two and a half month from date of departure; his duties during his absence being performed by Surgn De Tatham, H M's 26th N I

Bombay G O C No 16 of 1874 (clause IV).

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 16th September 1874.

The following General Order, by H E the C-in-C in India is published for information and guidance:—

Head Quarters, Simla, 5th September 1874.

With reference to G O 396 of 1873, H E the C-in-C is pleased to direct that before the 1st Oct 1875 the Glengarry cap shall be adopted for the bandsmen of British Infantry Regts serving in India.

It is notified for general information that the Government of India has intimated that the omission in para 7 of G O G I No 9, of 1874 (Bombay G & O No 75 of 1874) of any distinct reference to the cases of men injured at exercise or whilst in the bona fide performance of any public duty, has been held not to abrogate the previous rule and practice under which such men were exempted from hospital stoppages whilst thus incapacitated for duty, provided the injury is certified not to be attributable to the Soldiers' own carelessness.

Govt Resolution No 3362, 8th Sept 1874.

The following extracts from the "London Gazette," dated 11th Aug 1874, are published:—

Royal Artillery—Maj Genl Henry Willoughby Trevelyan, C B, (late Bombay), to be Col-Comdt, vice General F Schuler, (late Bombay), deceased, dated 21st July 1874.

66th Foot—Sub-Lieut John Waring S Mercer to be Lieut, dated 3rd Feby 1872.

Medical Department—

Surgn Maj William Menzies Calder retires upon temporary halfpay, dated 7th July 1874.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Colaba Depot—Capt P Murray, unattached, to be Staff Officer during the Trooping Season.

G O C No 515, 19th ultimo, placing Major C S Sturt, Infy, on general duty at Rajkote is cancelled.

The name of Capt T E [illegible]ady, 66th Foot, is to be added to the list of officers for duty with Regimental Depots, published in G O C No 568, 9th Sept 1874.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars—Capt H F Dent, to England, per P and O Steamer from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery—Maj A K Rideout, F Batty 5th Brig, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation in Oct, on private affairs.

Capt R T Millett (No 4 Batty 5th Brigade) to remain at Poona, for one month from the 14th of Sept, on medical certificate.

18th Foot—Lieut A W E Ravenscroft, to England, per P and O Steamer, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 1 and 2 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

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Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SHEPHERD—September 16th, at Byculla, the wife of Mr. James Shepherd, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARY—September 11th, at Rawul Pindee, the wife of Captain F W Carey, Royal Artillery, of a son.

GRAY—September 11th, at Mooltan, the wife of Surgeon-Major R Gray, Civil Surgeon, Mooltan, of a son.

JOHN—September 11th, at Bankipore, the wife of P S John, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

LETHBRIDGE—September 12th, at Kishnaghur, Mrs Lethbridge, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MENDES—NAUZAIS—September 7th, at the Catholic Chapel, Chinsurah, by the Rev Father Leopold, Mr L A Mendes, D P W, to Miss Amelia Mary Nauzais.

TAYLOR—[illegible]—September 12th, at St Bartholomew's [illegible] by the Rev [illegible] Chaplain, John Edward Taylor, Esq, eldest son of E Taylor, Esq, M.D. South "Lodge," Clapham, Surrey, to [illegible], only daughter of the late Captain Norcliffe Beadyshe Walton, H M's 17th Foot.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1874.

AT the weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council on Tuesday, a Resolution of Government in the Public Works Department was read which naturally provoked a laugh at the expense of Mr. Ormiston, the late Engineer for Reclamations in Bombay, but which is not likely to raise the character of the local Government in public estimation. Mr. Ormiston, before going home last month, applied to the Municipality for payment of work done by him in assisting to prepare estimates in 1871 for the Toolsee water supply project. The application was considered ungracious, for it had been supposed (though we cannot say with good reason) that Mr. Ormiston gave his professional services gratuitously to the Bench of Justices, of which he was a member, for the purpose of revising the estimates of the Municipal Engineer. After some little discussion, however, the Town Council agreed to pay Mr. Ormiston a fee of Rs. 500; and the cheque was signed, when the Municipal Commissioner received a copy of a Government Resolution stating that, as Mr. Ormiston was in the service of Government in 1871, he was precluded from taking any fees for work done at that time. If the Resolution had stopped here, we should have had nothing to complain of; on the contrary, we should have been disposed to applaud the extraordinary watchfulness of a Government, which, not content with exercising the strictest supervision over its own expenditure, can step out of its way to save the city of Bombay the waste of so small a sum as Rs. 500. Moreover, on the face of the published correspondence, it is apparent that the view taken by Government of Mr. Ormiston's position was correct. The Chairman of the Town Council read a memorandum dated 15th June, 1870, from Colonel Trevor to Mr. Ormiston, informing that gentleman that, if he entered the public service, Government had "no desire to interfere in the business he has hitherto taken up in addition to his work on the Elphinstone property;" and this memorandum seems to be relied upon as affording a good defence of Mr. Ormiston's conduct. But, on the other hand, it is expressly stated in the Government Resolution, that on the 26th July, 1870, that is to say, six weeks *after* Colonel Trevor had made this engagement, "the Government of Bombay increased Mr. Ormiston's salary from Rs. 3,000 a month, at which it had been fixed in June preceding, to Rs. 3,500, because he represented that he would be obliged to relinquish his private practice." Obviously, unless this statement is grossly incorrect, it was stipulated in July, 1870, that Mr. Ormiston should compromise his privilege of taking private practice for an increase of Rs. 500 a month in his regular pay; and the claim he has put forward for service rendered to the Municipality in 1871 is, therefore, utterly unjustifiable. It must be remembered, however, that Mr. Ormiston is not now in Bombay; and the public, which has always respected him, will gladly suspend judgment till it is known what he has to say in reply to a charge that he has been guilty of conduct unworthy of an honourable man. But, if we accept for the moment the charge made by the Public Works Department as unanswerable, we must still condemn the use in the Government Resolution of expressions which are quite irrelevant, and which can only have been made use of to gratify an old grudge the head of the Public Works Department cherishes against Mr. Ormiston. His Excellency in Council is made in the Resolution to describe Mr. Ormiston as "an officer not strictly belonging to the public service, although he has for some years been receiving an extremely high salary from public funds for the performance of very light duties." Language of this kind, put into the mouth of the Government of this Presidency, strikes us as [extre]mely unbecoming. Mr. Ormiston's claim to the Rs. [5]00 does not depend in any way on the quantity of work he did for the State or the amount of salary [he] received, and what little is left of the dignity of [the] Government will soon be fatally compromised if Goverment Resolutions are made use of to offer gratuitous insults to men who have once made the mistake of entering the public service. Mr. Ormiston's salary may have been far too high—we always thought it was; but the Government should have thought of that before engaging his services. It was always understood that the engagement of Mr. Ormiston was one of the onerous obligations undertaken by the Government when it bought the Elphinstone estate; and his salary was regarded as simply one item in the long list of new burdens entailed upon the State. But no one can assert that Mr. Ormiston ever shrank from doing his work, such as it was—he has, indeed, been known throughout his career as a glutton for work, so that, if he did not get enough to do, the Government probably had only itself to blame—and it seems a shameful thing that the Government which he served should, now his back is turned, make an opportunity of denouncing him to all India as one of its bad bargains, as a man who had little to do and plenty to get, and whom the general body of hard-working servants of Government looked upon as an inspector. If the style of criticism now adopted for the first time in a Government Resolution is to become common, no doubt we shall have some interesting disclosures. When some retired member of Council or Commissioner applies for an allowance he forgot to draw while he was in India, we shall hear that His Excellency in Council thinks a man who never did an honest day's work in his life, who latterly drew an income of £10,000 a year for wandering about in a lazy, helpless fashion, from Bombay to Poona, from Poona to Mahableshwar, and from Mahableshwur back again to Bombay, and who never roused himself to any more strenuous exertion than that of preparing, in consultation with the cook, the bill of fare for a dinner party at the Byculla Club, does not deserve the slightest indulgence from the State which has at last got rid of him. Revelations of this kind would be very amusing, and the outside public might learn from them what the members of Government really think of one another, and of the amazing administrative machine of which they form parts. But we hardly think the Government can afford to expose its real condition, with such mocking candour, to the public gaze; and for its own sake it will do wisely hereafter to stick to the old practice of washing its dirty linen at home.

SOME official papers published yesterday confirm the popular belief that the Government of India retains its opinion in favour of the Elphinstone Docks. Colonel Dickens, the Public Works Secretary, in a despatch dated 24th August, examines the estimates given in the latest Resolution on the subject issued by the Bombay Government, and contends that the reductions proposed to be made in the Mody Bay estimate are quite inadmissible. Even admitting, however, he goes on to say, "the reductions (with the exception of those depending "on land reclamation) made by the majority of "the Dock Committee of the Port Trust "both in work and in time, the cost of the "Mody Bay Dock project still comes to "£107,000 more than that for the Elphinstone "Dock taken at £700,000, as assumed "by Mr. Ormiston. But, taking the Com"mittee's Elphinstone Dock scheme, which "omits the front wharf wall as their Mody "Dock scheme also does, there is a difference of "£146,000 in favour of the Elphinstone Dock." The objection to the Elphinstone site on the score of the convenience of coasting craft was, Colonel Dickens says, discussed at Agra, and declared to have nothing in it. The Government of India, therefore, "is not disposed to "disturb the decision already given," and it has sent all the papers home, and requests that the Port Trust Commissioners may be moved to authorize Mr. Ormiston to wait on the Secretary of State and explain the projects. Lord Salisbury will then decide on the whole question, "and having decided he will arrange "for the prosecution of such works as Her "Majesty's Government may approve. To this "decision, no doubt," remarks the Government of India in conclusion, the "Port Commis"sioners will be willing to defer." In another despatch the Government of India refuses to bind itself "for all time" not to alter the general port dues on account of outlay on Docks. Its "present intention" is to make the Dock pay for itself; but "this decision "does not bind the Government for all time, "and under all the conditions that may have "to be dealt with hereafter." These qualifications obviously make the concession quite worthless.

MR. THEODORE HUGHES, of the Geological Survey, has lately written an important paper, containing analyses of various specimens of iron ores found in the neighbourhood of Raneegunge. The Raneegunge coal-field is among the richest fields of coal for its size in the world, and it contains—separating the upper and lower coal measures—bands of ironstones measuring more than 100 feet in thickness. Mr. Hughes analyzed seven samples, collected entirely in the western portion of the field from the measures known geologically as the ironstone shales group, and the results obtained indicate that much of the ironstone might be employed for the production of iron, but that some is bad. "The pro"portion of iron," says Mr. Hughes, "is much "larger than that contained in the bulk of ores "employed in England;" and some richer specimens might have been chosen than those actually examined. Beds of kunkur, in which the proportion of carbonate of lime is sufficient to make it capable of acting as an efficient flux, have also been found in the field. Equal quantities of ore and kunkur will be required for blasting iron. For the production of malleable iron, the direct process perfected by Dr. Siemens, "greatly improves," according to Mr. Hughes, "the prospects of the undertaking for the impure "as well as for the purer ores in India, where "a saving of materials is quite a secondary con"sideration to that of a saving in skilled labour. "The advantage claimed for this process, of not "bringing the phosphorus into combination with "the iron, removes one of the most serious impedi"ments to the development of the great advant"ages for iron manufacture otherwise possessed by "the Raneegunge coal-field." This is the most encouraging report we have seen on the chances of establishing a really paying manufacture of iron in India. The proximity of the iron and coal beds affords good promise of the production of a manufactured article which will compete on favourable terms with English iron. A good deal has been said lately about the duty incumbent on the Government of India to aid in reviving Indian manufactures; and they can certainly do this in a more legitimate way by stimulating the coal and iron industries of the country than by imposing protective duties on foreign goods. But it seems strange that private capitalists have not yet had their attention drawn to the possibility of working to advantage the mineral treasures which have been proved by the researches of Government officers to exist in India.

Mr. Hughes has also written a short notice of a deposit of manganese ore in the Wurdah coal-field. This mineral, which is used in converting iron into steel, is a rare one in India, and has hitherto not been found in anything like quantity. Mr. Foote, of the Geological Survey, discovered some this year in the Belgaum district of this Presidency; and now Mr. Hughes says there is "a large amount of it," of more or less purity, in the Berars, though he has not yet attempted to estimate the probable quantity procurable from the beds in which the ore occurs.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL, we see, had a characteristic hit at the Doctors in a discussion on Sanitary Legislation at the recent meeting of the British Association. Dr. Grimshaw had recommended that all sanitary laws should be made compulsory, and administered by a complete and independent executive organization, to be composed, of course, entirely of Doctors. We can all sympathise with Sir George Campbell in his impatience when, after hearing such a proposal made, he rose and emphatically protested against being go[verned] by such a despotism of doctors." Besides objecting to too great interference with the liberty of the subject, Sir George doubted if sanitary science was far enough advanced to claim so high a position. He had had, he said, a good deal to do with these subjects, and the result of a close observation, extending over many years, was to convince him that sanitary science was not yet a mature science—it was yet in *embryo* and infancy. He acknowledged that a great deal had been learnt and much had been done; but when he observed a disposition on the part of some professors of sanitary science to claim for it the position of a mature and exact science, he must say they claimed what was not established by facts—that we did not yet know how or by what causes disease was generated, propagated, and checked. We were still feeling, and growing and moving towards the beginning of such a science. He had heard sanitary men of very limited experience—of cholera, for instance—speak of it as a perfectly preventible disease, as if we could always prevent it or check it. He had for many years opportunities of watching the outbreaks of cholera, and the more he observed, the more he was satisfied that the laws which governed it still eluded us altogether. So much only could be said, that in this, as in other diseases, cleanliness, as the very elementary sanitary rule, did generally, though not always, mitigate the force of disease.

FURTHER details of the escape of prisoners from the Goa Jail are to hand. The number is now set down at 45. The sympathisers of the prisoners outside appear to have been aided by those whose special duty it was to watch over their safety. One of the sentries at the jail was bought over and was made the instrument of conveying secret communication between the prisoners and those outside, who were working for their liberation. The house of a concubine was chosen in which to manufacture gunpowder and cartridges. One and a half hour was allowed to elapse before the military, under the command of Major Chabby, were sent in pursuit of the prisoners. They have since returned after a two days' ramble without having even caught sight of the fugitives. The people, however, were more fortunate, and succeeded in apprehending three robbers at Carambolim; Tucio who shot the European soldier, Paico Denley and Rugunata Porob are now secured. Government are endeavouring to calm the public anxiety, but this is not easily to be effected. In the meantime the British authorities on the frontier have been telegraphed to, to keep a look-out for the robbers and prevent their crossing over into English territory. The prisoners are now comfortably esconced in their old haunts, and it remains to be seen what steps the Government will take to protect the people from their atrocities. It is anything but creditable to the Government that the robbers who surrendered themselves nearly two years ago should have been kept in jail without trial. The proclamation of the Governor following the surrender held out the hope that the case would be represented to His Majesty's Government at Lisbon, and that clemency in dealing with the case would be solicited in their behalf in consequence of their voluntary surrender. The idle life to which the prisoners were condemned was no doubt trying to their savage nature, and hence their desire to escape. Public opinion in Goa is to the effect that a Government which has neither the courage to punish ferocious criminals nor the power to undertake their careful custody is no longer fit to govern.

THAT academy of problematic results, not Lagado, but the Bombay School of Arts, has had attention drawn to its interior economy lately, and a new course of instruction has been drawn up and approved of by the local Government. Mr. Chatfield, the Director of Public Instruction, in forwarding to the Secretary to Government the examination report for 1873-74, says that the results of the year "appear"—he does not seem to be at all sure about it—"to be very satisfactory, especially in the practical departments of art, decoration, sculpture, and pottery." Mr Terry, in consultation with Mr. Griffith and Mr. Kipling, has drawn out a course of instruction as under—(1) elementary flat drawing; (2) outlines from casts with instructions in the principles of shading; (3) shading from the round (ornament); (4) geometry; (5) perspective. On passing an examination in this course after about two years' work, the students will be divided between the practical departments, and the head of each department will be responsible for the studies of his pupils. With reference to this last matter, which seems to be an innovation, one might naturally wonder who used formerly to be responsible for the studies of the students in the various departments. Perhaps each student was responsible for himself. The amount sanctioned for prizes during the year was Rs. 420, which was distributed in a certain proportion among the different classes and ateliers. The drawing school under Mr. Terry numbers 23 full time salaried students, all of whom are, however, students in the other departments also. It also has 8 day and 15 morning pupils receiving no salary, but paying a monthly fee of one rupee each. There are thus 90 students in all. In the Government resolution which has been appended to the note of the Director of Public Instruction, it is stated that His Excellency the Governor has perused the report with much interest, and that he is of opinion that the course of instruction drawn up preparatory to selection for the several ateliers is calculated to meet the defects in the system of instruction hitherto followed. Government is also of opinion that "the art decorative and modelling departments appear to have made good progress. The first prize in the latter department is of considerable merit, combining taste, compactness, and lightness of design."

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 28TH AUGUST.

IN previous letters I have spoken of the interest taken here in the extension of cotton manufacturing throughout India. But in Lancashire the greater risks attending the business now have encouraged the ventilation of projects for embarking English capital in cotton spinning and weaving in the Southern States of America, notably Texas. I observe some calculations on this point in a northern journal, the substance of which I transcribe as a specimen of the inducements held out here. A profit of 75 per cent, is, as the calculator himself frankly admits, "like a fairy tale," but he maintains the accuracy of his computation, and it is at all events certain that land, labour, seed, water power, and cost of maintenance are very easily and cheaply obtained in the south, particularly Texas, to which the principal calculation applies. The first estimate he takes for a cotton factory in Louisiana, and he gives the total cost of 10,000 ring spindles, machinery, and fixtures, at £18,295; add the weaving apparatus, say 400 looms, &c., with the mill, say £33,000—equal in all to £3-6 per spindle. The general calculation of returns from a mill such as this is 60 per cent. to 85 per cent. according to management. A loom, they count, turns out 32 yards per day, running 160 pick per minute, and making 64 pick cloth. As for the labour, there is plenty, it is maintained. White and black spinners, spoolers, &c., would be had for 2s. a day; foremen two dollars or 8s. per day. Provisions are cheap, and a ready market would be found for the produce of the mills at New Orleans. The Texas calculation is different, as it includes the manufacturing of the cotton direct from the cotton in seed and the seed into oil. Machines are in use that take the cotton in seed and deliver it on the lap roller ready for the cards at one operation, much cleaner than can be done by the best improved willow lap machines at two operations, besides leaving the staple in better condition. For £32,000 a mill can be erected, say at New Braunfels, on the banks of the Comal, where there is unlimited water supply, and plenty of cheap strong-stapled cotton. This mill will work up into cloth annually 3,000 [illegible] with an expenditure of £2,0[illegible] produce a money value [illegible]. Of this total, however [illegible] derived from the cotton oil and the [illegible], the latter being taken as worth £3. per ton, allowance being made for freight to Galveston, the nearest port. This utilising the cotton seed is, according to this authority, who quotes from authentic returns on the spot, the grand secret of Southern cotton manufacturing. The utilising can be done there, but not in the North or in England. These processes have, it is stated, been most successfully tried in the Houston district, Texas, and among the Germans at New Braunfels. In a few cases they have failed; but only where the attempt has been made with a wretchedly small capital, and without the joint business of seed-crushing and oil-making. Objections have been made by European immigrants to this region on the score of health, the coast of Texas having been repeatedly scourged by yellow fever, but on the rivers, the Comal, San Marcos, Gu[illegible], and San Antonio, fever is said to be unknown, and the possession of abundant water power is of course an additional recommendation. It shows the state of business feeling in Manchester that it has been thought worth while to publish all these particulars in that city with a fair chance that they will result in something definite.

Turning to something more practical, I find that the reports of the American cotton crop continue favourable, though one or two local authorities make a good deal now of the drought, which in some of the States, notably Arkansas and Tennessee, has been extensive and severe. On the other hand, the Agricultural Bureau report mentions that South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, and Florida have improved their average, and the actual State returns are now estimated as follow:—Virginia, per cent. of an average crop, 98; North Carolina, 102; South Carolina, 97; Georgia, 94; Florida, 102; Alabama, 90; Mississippi, 88; Louisiana, 83; Texas, 105; Arkansas, 87; Tennessee, 93. Arrivals of new cotton in Texas and most of the Southern States are numerous, and in advance of last year, indicating that the plant has made rapid progress in late weeks. Picking has become pretty general in the Gulf States, and it is felt that all danger of a deficiency in the supply for the next two months has ceased. This naturally operates adversely on prices, and the official figures of the cotton exchange in New York are now generally accepted as high.

So far, however, as the markets here are concerned, the great influence bearing on cotton is not so much the prospects of the American crop as those of general trade. The cotton market at Liverpool is quiet with a fair demand, but then a great deal of what is worked up is done on speculation. I observe in a Manchester journal a statement that "an increased number of spinners and manufacturers have, during the past few months, consigned largely to the leading Eastern markets, and this has had the effect of reducing stock and keeping prices steadier here than otherwise would have been the case." It is of course natural to ask whether such a course will ultimately prove beneficial to the consigners, and there is ample reason for doubt on the point, as the latest advices from abroad are of a discouraging character, while the stocks continue far in excess of actual requirements. This being so, additional importance attaches to everything bearing on the home trade as the best alternative to depression abroad. On the whole, home prospects are better than they were, but, if I am asked to give a reason, I can only say it is because the harvest is so excellent. This is a great matter, and we are certainly making the most of it at present. Wheat fell fully six shillings a quarter at Mark Lane on Monday; it is coming down by the run all over the country; and bread is also lower. This fall is more likely to increase than to diminish, as the grain is saved in fine condition, and will therefore be hurried to market by the farmers to meet their Michaelmas payments, while, later on, we shall be flooded with the [gen]eral surplus of all the world; France coming first, and Russia and America next. Now cheap bread is always supposed to mean improved business in everything else, and so to a certain extent the fact generally turns out. But then this is only when trade is carried on under what may be termed normal conditions, and such is not the state at present. Until the labour question is settled the revival of particular markets may work as much harm in one day as good in another; for the first sign of better trade will be the signal of the workmen asking higher wages, and of a rise in coal such as cannot possibly co-exist with expanding trade. All over the country we are still fighting the dreary round of struggles between masters and men, and to all appearance the winter will find us still in the thick of it, and better business a mirage of the future.

There is, however, another condition of improved trade to be named, and that is cheap money. We shall have this, as well as cheap bread, in all probability, during the remainder of the year. Yesterday the Bank rate, which had been raised three weeks ago to 4 per cent., and was lowered last week to 3½ per cent., was further reduced to 3 per cent. The sole cause of this change was the absolute lack of bills. There are positively none to be had—that is none, comparatively speaking, such as are needed to find fair employment for balances. In fact the rate need never have gone up at all had the want of business here been alone in question; we had far more money than we wanted. It was a large speculation for the rise on the Paris Bourse necessitating heavy drafts on England to procure money temporarily for the liquidation that led to the gold remittances from this side. The occasion being past we fell into our original dulness again, and we are stagnating in it now; much of the money being employed to bolster up speculation on the Stock Exhange, where the public apparently can never have enough of Egyptian and Turkish securities, which six months ago they all avoided. There is, however, one danger from cheap money, and that is the temptation given to discount and banking houses to encourage the creation of mercantile paper. There is always too much of this sort of thing but of course, when a merchant or manufacturer finds his bankers very ready to give him facilities on shipping documents, the temptation to ship often becomes irresistible. The proceedings at a meeting of creditors here on Tuesday illustrate one phase of the process. Some time ago I reported the failure of a firm called Grant, Brodie, and Co., commission merchants of East India Avenue; the liabilities being then estimated at about £400,000. At Tuesday's meeting, where Mr. Stewart, of Robert Barbour and Co. was in the chair, a statement was read showing the total liabilities to be no less than £661,929. Of this large total, however, only £167,557 was expected to rank on the estate, made up of the following items: unsecured creditors, £101,154: creditors partly secured, balance of claim over securities £52,559; bills discounted, balance to rank against the estate, £13,442. The total assets were only £23,755. Now of the nominal liabilities there was an item of £399,099 under the head of partly secured creditors, and the nominal liabilities on bills discounted were £212,343; and these two sums, £520,000, represent what may be called the abuse of credit and of discounting facilities. The firm started in business thirteen years ago with a capital of £800 brought in by Mr. Brodie. They were then insurance agents. Mr. Grant alleged at the meeting that though this was originally their entire capital they had made large sums by commissions, especially during the last five years; but, practically, as a creditor pointed out, it all came to this, that two young men who began with £500 had made £29,000 profits and lost £140,000. No thing but unlimited paper could have brought about such a result, and though the usual story of heavy losses by correspondents abroad—in this case a Guayaquil firm was named—was told, it only meant that drawers abroad and acceptors here, or *vice versa*, can under present arrangements melt as much paper as they like down to a certain point, when the cash comes and the creditors bear the brunt.

According to the latest accounts the prospect of the next Egyptian cotton season are good this year. The ri[illegible] in a healthy [illegible] promise [illegible] quality and [illegible] caused by [illegible] Nile waters [illegible] their lands [illegible] continue [illegible] the low lands [illegible] being [illegible] to strengthen [illegible] complaints [illegible] the quality of [illegible] there will be [illegible] The mis[illegible] there for[illegible] [illegible] they [illegible] in considerat[ion] [illegible] is bought up [illegible] the growers [illegible] ever, are [illegible] intend to keep [illegible] and greater care will [illegible] the seed.

Two more Atlantic cables [illegible] one by the Great Eastern [illegible] the other by [illegible] the rival Company. Whoever [illegible] will benefit by the competition. [illegible]

Rumours have been current for [illegible] days of a new Russian loan being [illegible] next week, but Rothschilds [illegible] deny it. This would make [illegible] many successive years, which [illegible] of a good thing. But the last [illegible] complete success—it went to about [illegible] and still remains at that price—that the Russian Government may well desire to draw [illegible] money from so fruitful a source.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

N. W. P. AND OUDH, 12th September.

NOT long since a Government tent was destroyed under the following circumstances. The officer who had use of the tent was out on a tour, and, the weather being cold and damp, he had a stove in it. Early next morning a fire broke out and the tent was consumed. The value of the tent may have been about Rs. 250. It has consequently been ruled that an officer, who makes use of a stove for his own private comfort whilst occupying a Government tent, must be held responsible for the results; and all officers are warned that, in future should a tent be burned down under similar circumstances, the officer, in whose charge it may be, will be expected to provide a new one at his own expense. Now being in a tent without fire of any kind—and a stove as its receptacle would be the safest place—would not add much to the comfort of an official under canvass with the thermometer at 40° and a drizzling rain from above. [illegible] apply to *all* officers in Government service who have the occupation of State buildings. Would they be expected to rebuild a house burnt down by [illegible]

There was a case recently before the Oudh Government, in which an action was brought against it under the following circumstances. A magistrate ordered the attachment of the property of an absconding offender under Section 172 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Some property was attached, and afterwards the father of the absconding person went to the magistrate, stating that some of the property had been attached with the other, and [illegible] for its release. The magistrate held that he [illegible] take no action on this petition, as the Criminal Procedure Code contains no provision empowering a magistrate to decide claims preferred by third persons to attached property. This law rich, is it not? and splitting [illegible] with a vengeance. A criminal court seizes goods to which it has not a shadow of a right or title, and when the claimant comes forward to demand the restitution of his own, he is told that the law under which the process was issued gave him no remedy. [illegible] However, the claimant filed a suit in the civil court for the attached property, and, as there was no doubt that the property was his, the Chief Commissioner directed the official, who represented the Government, to confess judgment. In a circular to all civil officers, Sir George Couper observes it is quite true that there is no express provision in the Code directing magistrates to determine the right of third persons to attached property; [illegible] the Code only authorizes the magistrate to attach the property of the absconding person, and when a mistake has been made and the property of a third person attached, it seems to stand to reason that the magistrate should rectify the mistake and release the property illegally attached. The omission to institute enquiries may not have been illegal, yet Government has a right, the Chief Commissioner thinks, to look for the exercise of a little common sense on the part of its servants, [illegible] at all events, to prevent them entangling it in a lawsuit in which it must come out [illegible]

Mr. Williams [illegible] length along. It surprises me that [illegible] attracted no greater atten[tion] [illegible]. The position the local Government has taken is an extraordinary one. The Chief Commissioner admits that Mr. Williams, in [illegible], was strictly acting in an official capacity. [illegible] I have to summarise and comment [illegible] after, it is of little use my going [illegible] now, further than to say that the proceedings, so far as they have gone, have been transmitted to the Government of India, with some pretty severe strictures of Sir Geo. Couper on Mr. Williams' Indiscretion—a mild word that—in having [illegible] and on the merciless exposure which it contains regarding brother officers in the Commission. Mr. Williams will be dealt with by the Governor-General in Council, but nothing will be known of the decision until the trial has ended. As it is, all concerned in the cause are practising very wide of their mark, and [illegible] with the main point at issue. Is the report privileged or is it not? If it is, there is an end of the case. Why all the present adjournments involving trouble, expense and waste of time? If not, let it be decided, and all that would remain to be decided is whether the remarks [are] defamatory, and, if so, what would be the amount of damages that [illegible] the case. The people in this province are beginning to learn their rights under a reign of law.

We have had another week of strange weather. Heavy drenching rain at times that made one tremble for the standing crops. This morning is bright and clear, and it is very probable there will be a break sufficiently long to allow the *kharif* crops to ripen. A railway bridge was washed away on the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway on Saturday last. Traffic is interrupted for a while. No particulars received.

A QUERY FOR CELTIC SCHOLARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Could you please ascertain the meaning of the motto "Min sicker reag" which appears on a crest I enclose? Possibly some of the readers of the *Bombay Gazette* may be able to render it.

[illegible]AITH.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am surprised that none of the native members of the Town Council should have advocated the opening of this hospital by a public ceremonial. Is it because the founder of that noble pile of building is dead that the doors of the hospital are to be opened without one word of thanks from the citizens of Bombay for this generous gift?

Let me suggest to Dr. Hewlett forthwith to make the necessary arrangements for opening the hospital publicly on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 30th instant.

In the absence of His Excellency the Governor I have no doubt our worthy Surgeon General would preside. I promise Dr. Hewlett a good attendance.

17th September.

CITIZEN.

A VERY PERSPICUOUS WILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I see you inserted a curious will in your yesterday's issue of the *Bombay Gazette*, I beg to send you another upon the interpretation of which arose a very important case in the Law Courts at home: the question being, whether it was the intention of the testator to devise an estate in fee simple or an estate tail. I forget the name of the case or the Court that decided the point, but the result is quite fresh in my memory. The will ran as follows:—

Of all the worldly goods I have, or may [illegible]
I give to my beloved wife, and hers [illegible]
I give all freely, no [illegible]
This is my will, and she is executrix.

The will was properly attested and witnessed as provided by the Wills Act; and the only question was as to the *intention* of the testator.

A SOLICITOR.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

[illegible]NCE.

[illegible]

POONA RACES.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

[illegible] Purse.—Timbertop (walk over).
[illegible] Steeple Chase.—Shah.
[illegible] Plate.—Ranjit.
Hopeless Stakes.—Merrylegs, 1; Delawar, 2.
Geographical Stakes.—Romulus.
Galloway Handicap.—Saladin.

The *Pioneer* understands that there is an interruption in railway communication between Lucknow and Hurdoi.

Mr. King, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, will proceed to the Wynaad on his return from Calcutta in October, to examine the region where gold has been discovered.

Captain A. F. Palmer, Brigade Major, Umballa, the Simla paper announces, will be General Stafford's Aide-de-camp during the Duffla expedition.

The French, we read, are about to construct a railway from Saigon to the interior of Cochin China, and Mr. Rogry, of Saigon, has been appointed Superintending Engineer of the work.

Under the provisions of the Consolidated Customs Act VI. of 1863, the Governor-General in Council has prohibited the importation of ganja, bhang, sidhi, or any preparation thereof, into British Burmah.

Late [illegible] experiment, the fee for the institution of suits for over two hundred rupees, in the Small Cause Court at Madras, was reduced from two annas to one anna in the rupee, the result being an increase of business, and a profit to the Court of Rs. 26,049.

The *Darjeeling News* says that should Lord Northbrook visit that district, of which there is every probability, it is believed that he will only stop in Darjeeling for a few days at the outside, and then go into Sikkim for a short trip, remaining a few days more in Darjeeling on his return.

The rainfall at Akyab for the year up to the 9th instant, was [illegible] inches less than that of last year, 179·66 inches having fallen from the 1st January up to the 9th instant in 1873, and only [illegible] inches in 1874. With the rain [illegible]

The [illegible] News Report [illegible] Political [illegible] mains good, [illegible] the alleged outbreak of plague near Mecca. Mr. Stanley and the other members of the Anglo-American Expedition for exploring the Lake District in Central Africa [illegible] and proceed to Zanzibar by the mail steamer Euphrates.

Telegrams to the *Pioneer*, dated 15th instant, report that heavy rain and floods in the Shahjehanpore district have damaged the line and embankments. Through communication between Lucknow and Bareilly had been suspended for a few days. The Ganges was 7 inches above the highest recorded flood, and was still rising. The pontoon bridge was still holding on and had not been rendered impassable.

There has been an interruption of traffic on the Madras line at [illegible], and, in consequence, the Mails from beyond [illegible], due yesterday, were not received. As the mail train due at Raichore yesterday would have the mail for England the G. I. P. Railway authorities have agreed to detain the up mail train, if necessary, for three hours. It is hoped, however, that so long a delay will not be required as the lost time has been considerably made up on the Madras side.

A *Lucknow* paper says that the convict Raza Hussain, in whose house counterfeit seals were discovered, and who was sentenced to nine years' penal servitude, has appealed. It is currently reported that he possesses information which would lead to the discovery of a Government Promissory Note for sixteen lakhs of rupees, which is said to have been stolen or lost, and that he could give full particulars regarding its disappearance. He awaits the result of his appeal before deciding as to whether he shall make a bargain with Government to divulge the secret on conditions of his being released.

Arrangements have been made for a direct exchange of mails, *via* Bombay and Brindisi, between India and Germany. The system will be inaugurated on the Indian side with the first mail leaving Bombay in the middle of October next. According to the *Gazette of India* the rates for postage of letters, for each half ounce, or fraction thereof, are fixed at five annas six pie for Germany, Luxembourg, and Heligoland; and at six annas six pie for Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Russia. The charge for patterns, books, and newspapers not exceeding two ounces in weight varies from one anna six pie to two annas. For every four ounces, the charge is from three to four annas.

The *Pioneer's* Rajputana correspondent writes:—"A question, which is not unfrequently brought up for discussion, and which the advent of the railway is likely to bring to a permanent decision, is the inconvenience, from a military administrative point of view, of the assignment of Nusseerabad to the Bombay Presidency. It is urged with much force that at all times the communication with Bengal has been easier than with Bombay; that the administration of Ajmere formerly under the North-West, is still under Bengal as being under the Supreme Government at Calcutta, and that when the railway connects Ajmere with Agra, the existence of Nusseerabad as a Bombay brigade will be still more anomalous and unaccountable than it now is. This is [illegible] true, and there is no doubt that from an abstract point of view the continued attachment of Nusseerabad to Bombay can only be justified by the construction of the railway connecting it with Indore. Until that is done, several brigades of the Bengal force could be conveyed to Ajmere before a single soldier could re-inforce the brigade from the Bombay side."

The following Rules for the guidance of processions [illegible] public roads, streets, and thoroughfares [illegible] the Island of Bombay and Colaba, [illegible] under them, made by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, have been sanctioned by the Hon[illegible] Council. Processions [illegible] street road or thoroughfare [illegible] the left side, and shall not occupy more than one-half of such road, street [illegible] in order that there may be no obstruction to the general traffic. Processions meeting carriages or horses shall immediately cease playing music, or waving banners, or making any noise calculated to frighten horses, and shall not recommence so doing until such carriages or horses shall have passed. No unnecessary noise will be permitted in the neighbourhood of any place of public worship during the hours of worship, and all processions passing such places of worship during the time of worship, shall cease playing [illegible] proceed on without noise. Funeral processions [illegible] the south side of Dhobee Talao, or any other part of the Town, will not be permitted to pass along the Queen's Road at any time, but will proceed as heretofore along the [illegible] Road. Any person or persons who shall wilfully disobey or abet the disobedience of any of the foregoing Rules, shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in Section 77 of Act XIII. of 1856.

POONA RACES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER 1874.

Pluvius Jove was again propitious, and the day, though rather cloudy, was cool and pleasant. Indeed, I cannot remember fairer weather than we have had this year during the races, for a very long time, in Poona. From one o'clock in the afternoon till the hour of starting the first race, pedestrians, horsemen, and carriages were moving towards the race-course in an almost unbroken stream. This seems to be money-making and money-losing time for all, from the speculating turfite down to the bazaar coach and tatoo-wallah and even the poor mendicant, many of whom (the latter) by the bye infest the race-course, and are a source of much annoyance to the spectators. Rather a unique spectacle on the course-maidan is the living grand-stand that are seen promenading on it in the shape of huge elephants, whereon seats might be procured for a mere song, and which our gallant soldiers fully avail themselves of, being able to see almost all round the course. His Excellency the Governor was present, and the stands were as usual crowded. For this day's racing an afternoon lottery was arranged for Monday, by way of change, as the previous night's lotteries did not only not fill well, but ended at a very late hour on the following morning. The trial, however, did not prove much of a success as to numbers; and, in fact, out of six races, lottery numbers filled for but one, while for the Aga's Purse (the only other race in which there was a lottery at all) the value of the tickets amounted to but a thousand rupees. There were six events on the programme, several of which again disappointed many of the "knowing ones." For the Deccan Handicap, Delawar was generally fancied and thought too good for his opponent; but many were the scared faces that turned in the direction of the straight run-in when the "coal black steed" was seen locked up with the grey. The latter, notwithstanding, did not sell his backers, which, I expect, is all they religiously desired. The next on the card was the Galloway Handicap, in which a mighty "pot" was upset in the defeat of Amnesty. Major G's slashing bay proved a *Cherub* indeed to his backers. The race of the day—of the meeting I may say—next followed, the Royal Artillery Cup, in which the gallant Adjutant, second in favour with the public, plucked the Clarion and blew his own trumpet, not troubling his rider in the least about doing it for him. For the Aga's Purse it was a pleasure, after seeing so much horsy trash, to see the crack plater Merrylegs put in an appearance and make a creditable performance of it. The fifth race was the Hacks, in which Ronan, after running miserably on the three previous days with "professionals up," scored under the horsemanship of his owner the thirty-eighth win. Last came the Colonial Handicap; Barrister, who was favourite, won with more difficulty than was generally [illegible] having pushed him gamely.

The following were the races:—

1ST RACE.—"The Deccan Handicap." Rs. 500 from the fund, for all horses, with a sweepstakes of 15 G. M. H. F. if declared the day before the race and 5 G. M. only if on or before the 1st September, winners once after the publication of the handicap to carry 3 lbs., twice 5 lbs., and oftener 7 lbs. extra. Top weight not to exceed 10 stone. 1¼ mile. To close and name on the 1st August. After acceptances are made the weights may be adjusted (*i. e.* raised or lowered in proportion) at the discretion of the Stewards.

		st.	lb.		
Mr Abdool Rahim's	g a h Delawar	8	13	Vinall	1
Mr Osborne's	[illegible] h Saladin	8	5	Finch	2

After one false start, the two horses were dispatched. Delawar led, though perhaps against his rider's wishes, as he is an exceedingly hard puller, Saladin waiting a length behind till they reached the half mile post, where the latter closed on the grey, soon passing him by a length till the turn home. Shouts were now heard [illegible]

Mr Abdool Rahman's	b a g Amnesty	9	7	Hackney	2
Captain Boothe's	[illegible] Jamil	7	10	Owner	3

There was a false start here again; but at the second attempt the three got off well together, Amnesty and Jamil leading, with Cherub [illegible] two lengths behind. In this order they [illegible], where little Jamil, who had enough of it, fell back, and Cherub, capitally ridden again by Vinall, came in an easy winner by two lengths. Time—2m. 31s.

3RD RACE.—"The Royal Artillery Cup." Value Rs. 800, presented by the officers of the R.A., in Kirkee and Poona, for Arabs and country breds, who before coming to the post have never started for a flat race (Gymkhana excepted), the property of officers of H.M.'s Services or members of one of the Clubs. Weight for age and class raised 1½ stone. Gymkhana winners 5lbs. extra. G. R. Those who have never ridden the winner in a race (Gymkhana excepted) allowed 4lbs. Entrance 12 noon, 21st August, 1 G. M.; 1st September, 3 G. M.; when the race will close. Distance 1 mile.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr S's	b a h Adjutant	10	0	Capt Lynch	1
Mr Whiting's	c a h Butter Cup	9	12	Mr Benn	2
Col Dean's	b a g Khoosi	10	1	Capt Waring	3
Mr Henn's	b a g Shamrock	10	5	Mr Nasir Shaw	4
Mr Macpherson's	b a h Chance	9	12	Owner	0
Mr Durrant's	g a h Musjid	10	0	Owner	0
Col H's	b a g Clarion	11	2	Mr French	0
Mr Rich's	b a h Sham	9	12	Owner	0
Mr Whitten's	b a h Ghurreeb	10	0	Mr Martin	0
Mr Rich's	b a h Rufus	10	0	Mr Pritchard	0

As I said before, this was the event of the evening, almost every horse in the race, specially five, having had their quota of backers. The start was one of the prettiest sights I have ever had the pleasure of seeing on the Poona race-course. From a distance of some fifty yards from the mile post the ten horses were made to walk quietly and evenly together, the jackets of the different riders shining in the distance as if they were "woven of beams." They all got away beautifully together, the Kirkee "wonder of the age" (no one being able to say of what blood he is) steered by the Indian "ten-second superior" celebrity, led by about two lengths, Khoosi second, Shamrock third, Butter Cup next, and the rest bringing up the rear. In this order they reached the top of the hill, where the Kirkee mystery cried *peccavi*. From this point Adjutant shot out of his horses, Trojan-like, followed by Butter Cup. At the half mile post Shamrock's rider made an effort to come up, but without avail. Into the straight Adjutant still led, Butter Cup on his quarters, under severe punishment, Khoosi third, and Shamrock fourth, in which order they passed the winning post. The third and fourth horses might have changed places if the latter had been ridden out. Time—2m. 2s.

4TH RACE.—"H. H. Aga Khan's Cup." Value Rs. 300. For all Arabs. Weight for age. The scale by the express wish of the donor to be as follows:—3 years 7st. 4lbs.; 4 years 7st. 12lbs.; 5 years 8st. 5lbs.; 6 years 8st. 12lbs.; 7 years 9st. Maidens allowed 7lbs., winners once 7lbs., twice 12lbs., oftener 1st. stone extra. Entrance 1st May Rs. 50, 1st June Rs. 100, 1st Aug. Rs. 150. A sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for each horse declared to start. 1½ mile. Three horses from different stables to start or the cup will be withheld.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr. Abdool Rahmon's	b a h Merrylegs	10	0	Hackney	1
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a h Khuldar	8	5	Rowjee	2
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a h Lachin	8	10	Syed	3
Mr B's	b a h Challenger	8	3	Oomer	0

All got off to a good start. Passing the stand Khuldar led, Challenger second, Lachin third, and Merrylegs hard held, behind. At the 1¼ mile post Challenger took up the running, but soon tiring, Khuldar once more resumed the running. At the half mile post Khuldar was leading by two lengths, Merrylegs second, and the other two seemingly out of the race. Coming round the turn, Merrylegs collared Khuldar, both racing together for a hundred yards, from where the Arab crack, under the clever jockeyship of old Hackney, led by a length, winning by the same distance. The winner of the Derby was a sorry last. Time—The last 1¼ mile, 2m. 56s.

5TH RACE.—"The Hacks," Rs 300 from the fund, for all Arab Hacks, 10st. Previous winners, once 5lbs, twice 10lbs, oftener 1st. extra. 1 mile. G. R. Entrance 2 G. M., open to officers of H. M.'s service or members of a Club. The winner to be put up to auction for Rs 500. Excess of bidding to be divided between the second and third horses, provided six horses start, otherwise the surplus to go to the fund.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr. Macpherson's	b a h Ronan	11	0	Owner	1
Mr. Martin's	b a h Florican	10	5	Owner	2
Mr. John's	g a h Bob	10	0	Mr. Benn	3

Ronan got the best of an indifferent start, and, leading all the way, won by a length, Florican second. No time taken.

6TH RACE.—"Colonial Handicap." Rs. 300 from the fund. Entrance 2 G. M. 1 mile.

		st.	lb.		
Mr. Hamilton's	bk aus g Barrister	9	3	Finch	1
Mr. Covey's	br aus Filly Dagmar	7	9	Syed	2
H. H. Aga Khan's	b aus m Munjeh	8	6	Rowjee	3

Twilight had completely closed in before the three horses got to the post, therefore I cannot describe the race. When the horses came into the straight it was apparent that Barrister had it pretty easy, winning by half a length. Time—1m. 54½s.

NOTE.—A correspondent informs us that there was an error in our account of the race for the Ladies' Purse run on the 3rd day. The horses were placed as follows:—

Mr. Mcallister's	Old Court	Nasir Shaw.
Mr. Goodfellow's	Venture	Capt. Lynch
Mr. Naylor's	Eclipse	Mr. Macpherson.

The two first were the only horses ever in the race; but by a mistake the rider of Venture, though carrying 2 lbs. over weight, neglected to weigh in after the race.

BOMBAY.

The total rainfall at Toolsee up to the 12th instant was 101 inches 65 cents. at the hill, and 103 inches 65 cents. in the valley.

A FIRE.—A hut near the Mazagon Railway bridge took fire some little time after 11 o'clock on the night of Tuesday last. The flames were speedily extinguished.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 12th instant, was 68 feet 7 tenths, the rainfall to same date being 84 inches 68 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 80 feet, the rainfall being 76 inches 29 cents.

EXAMINATION OF POLICE OFFICERS.—The next examination of Police Officers, under the rules prescribed in Government Notification of the 30th June 1873, will be held in the new Secretariat building, on Tuesday, the 27th proximo, at 11 A.M. Those intending to present themselves for examination should send in their names before the 10th idem.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, one Charles Ainsworth was charged by a certain Deojee Mahadoo with an assault. Upon the evidence his Worship convicted and sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of 10 rupees, out of which Rs. 3 were ordered to be paid to complainant, and, in default, to undergo seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Wednesday, the 15th September, was 265, being 17 less than in the preceding week, 24 less than the total of the week ending 16th September 1874, and 29 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 249 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 7th September 1874, Rs. 39,46,259; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 17,760; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 2,08,972; balance, Rs. 37,55,047. There are in addition 13,477 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Vertel *alias* Max Hertel was yesterday brought up on remand before Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, to answer to the charge of having embezzled 5,000 thalers within the jurisdiction of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany; but Mr. Otto Nolke, officiating German Consul, having represented that the papers in connection with the case had not yet been received, the prisoner was again remanded to jail till Thursday next, the 24th instant.

SEASON REPORTS,

FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 9TH INSTANT.

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri gauge 18 feet 9 inches. Floods subsiding. Sudnani and Kirsur bunds breached. Several dehs in Sakia and Gorabari under water. Rain in Chinni on 24th.

Haidarabad.—All danger from river now over, although it is 1 feet 1 inch higher than on same date last year. Nara floods have reached Bagatanda Taluka. Postal communication from Bombay interrupted since Saturday. Districts healthy.

Shikarpur.—River falling rapidly and floods very steadily. Crops which have escaped the floods exceptionally good. Days hot, nights damp and cool. Fever prevalent.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Khurif crops good where saved. Floods falling, but continue flowing in channels formed. Days hot, nights close. Fever general; dysentery in some places.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 2 cents. Crops suffering from drought. Signs of rain.

Kaira.—Rain 29 cents, since night of 8th instant; fall good. Corps, weather, and health good.

Surat.—Rain much needed. Public health good.

Broach.—Rain 39 cents. Corps withering for want of more rain. Fever prevalent.

Khandeish.—Rain much wanted. Drought injuring cotton and other crops. Weather and public health good.

Nasik.—Rain 2 cents; more required for crops. Public health good. Cattle-disease continues in Chandore and Baglan. Cotton injured by drought.

Tanna.—Rain 3 inches 13 cents; wanted for rice crops in Dhanu, Mahim and Wada talukas. Fever in Mahim, Wada, Shapur, Murbar and Bhewndy talukas. Cattle-disease slightly prevails in Shapur, Murbar, Calline and Wada talukas, and ague and diarrhœa slightly in Tanna.

[illegible]—Rain [illegible] ample fall in Indapur, Sirur, [illegible] and Bhimthadi. Light showers in remaining [illegible] well. Slight cattle-disease in Khed [illegible] and public health good.

[illegible]—Rain [illegible]; more wanted in some talukas [illegible] Parner and Shevgaum talukas. Public health good.

[illegible]—Rain 2 inches 52 cents; slight fall in the [illegible]. Grain and cotton crops generally doing well. [illegible]

[illegible]—Rain 2 inches 23 cents; fall seasonable, more [illegible] in Wai. Crops withering in Maun, flourishing in other talukas. Slight fever, bowel-complaint and guinea-worm in Walwa.

Belgaum—Rain 3 inches 52 cents. Crops doing well. Cotton sowing in progress. Murrain in Bidi and locusts in Chikodi.

Dharwar—Heavy rain. Early crops good. Cotton sowing in progress. Dysentery, fever, ague, and cattle-disease slightly prevalent.

Kaladgi—Rain 8 inches 44 cents; fall very heavy. Everywhere crops flourishing.

Kanara—Rain 75 cents at Karwar. Crops good. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease prevalent.

Wudwan—State of crops and health same as before.

Rajkote—Rain 38 cents; its want keenly felt. Crops and general health good.

Baroda—Rain 80 cents. Crops and public health good.

Kolaba—(Report for the week ending 7th instant.) Rain 1 inch 99 cents. at Alibagh. Rice and other crops in good condition.

Ratnagiri—(Report for the week ending 1st instant). Rain 2 inches 94 cents. Early crops of rice, nachna, &c., in ear. Sowing of powta and koolith commenced. Dysentery and fever still continue in the Khed taluka. Cattle-disease in the town of Ratnagiri and fever slightly in Rajapur and Deogurh talukas.

THE BERAR COTTON CROP.

No. 2212 of 1874.

FROM A. J. Dunlop, Esq., Assistant Commissioner in charge of Cotton Statistics, Central Provinces and Berar, to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, dated Budnaira, 12th September 1874.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter No. 2176 dated 7th instant, I have the honour to make the following further report on the state of the weather and prospects of the Cotton Crops in these Provinces.

Nagpore District.—Hot sunny days with cloudy and showery nights. A heavy fall of rain, nearly four inches on 7th, total rainfall during week 4·33 inches. The crops have taken a start and are recovering from past wet weather. A continued break in the weather is much wished for.

Wurdah District.—75 cents of rain during the week. Crops excellent.

Chanda District.—Rainfall during the week 1·22 inches. Weather favourable and prospects of crops good.

Oomraottee District—Fall of rain during the week 1·2 inch in Oomraottee up to the 10th instant. In the Chandoor talook it was 4·4 inches and at Budnaira over 2 inches. The cotton crops are flourishing. The late rain came most opportunely, more is wished for; but it is not absolutely necessary that it should come immediately.

Ellichpore District—Fall of rain at Ellichpore 48 cents. In the Durriapore talook 1·35. The crops are in a thriving condition.

Woon District.—Fall of rain at Yeotmahl 80 cents. In the Woon talook 1·4 inches. The cotton crops are everywhere in a favourable condition.

Akolah District—No rain during the week ending the 5th instant. It was then much wanted for the cotton plants, but as the weather here has been unsettled of late I hope the Akolah district has had its share of showers since the date of the Deputy Commissioner's last report.

I heard a week ago from a reliable source that the cotton crops in the neighbourhood of Sheagaum were in excellent condition.

Bassin District.—16 cents. of rain during the week. Cotton crops in good condition. A little more rain required.

Booldawa District.—No rain during the week ending the 6th instant, and the Deputy Commissioner on the 8th writes.—"Want of rain general, but particularly so in the Mulkapore talook," and the tehsildar of the latter talook writes "Crops suffer much, want of rain is keenly felt. In shallow ground plants are withering." The rainfall in this talook has been peculiarly scanty all along, the total registered up to date being only 9·62 inches.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Jubbulpore District.—Rainfall 2·14 inches. Weather clear and hot. Crops promising.

Chindwarra District.—Rained heavily on the 1st Sept. On other days slight drizzling showers in the afternoon. Total rainfall during the week 1 inch 96 cents. Morning bright and sunny, and prospects of the crops favourable as far as the season has gone.

Nursingpore District—One inch of rain during the week. The break in the weather—sunshine with occasional showers is very beneficial to the crops.

Hoshungabad District—Weather clear and sunny with occasional showers of rain, 80 cents during the week. Prospects of crops good.

Nimar District—Rainfall during the week 10 cents. Crops would be improved by more rain.

The above will show you that prospects generally are good both in the Central Provinces and Berar.

In the Akolah and Booldawa districts a scarcity of rain has been felt, but my reports from these districts are not later than the 5th and 8th inst. respectively, and as the weather has been unsettled since then it is probable, or at least I hope that some relief has come by this time.

In the Mulkapore talook of the Booldawa district there is, indeed, much reason to fear that the cotton crop will be poor this season. I have not personally had an opportunity of inspecting it; but with only 9·62 inches up to date, the plants must be small, and I can readily understand that the dry weather referred to by tehsildar was causing many of them to wither. The area under cotton cultivation in this talook last season was 137,780 acres.

3. I would not at present raise your ears regarding the crops in the Akolah district. Until lately they have had sufficient rain, and it is surprising how much hot weather the plants after they reach a certain height can stand. A continued drought must naturally effect them, but I do not think they have suffered up to the present time.—I have, &c.,

A. J. DUNLOP,
Asst. Commr. in charge Cotton Statistics.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. GWALIOR, Captain N. W. Haselwood, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR BRINDISI.

Capt and Mrs Dent and infant
Miss Rickie
Mr W H Manners
Mr Isaac Yates
Mr Hormusjee N Vakeel

FROM VENICE.

Mrs William Coghlan
Mr F Birkbeck
Mr and Mrs Peterson and infant

FOR SUEZ—Mr Gerhart.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the following case was tried before Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury:—

CHEATING THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Joseph Ward, a supervisor in the Public Works Department, was placed on his trial on three charges of having, on the 29th of June last, at Ahmednuggur, cheated Major Edward Perry Gambier, and induced him to deliver Rs. 2,094 by framing a false statement and bill; and Gungadur Rugunath, a contractor, was charged with abetting the above offences.

Mr. Ferguson appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Farran, with Mr. Pherozshah, for the first prisoner; and Mr. Pherozshah for the second prisoner.

Mr. Pherozshah said he had to take a plea of jurisdiction for the second prisoner. His Lordship would see that the prisoners had first been tried by the full-power magistrate at Ahmednuggur, and had been committed by him to the Court of Sessions. When the case came before the Sessions Court, the Judge decided that as he had not power to inflict an adequate punishment on the first prisoner if he should be found guilty, he would transfer the case, under section 116, to the High Court in Bombay for trial. Now section 76 only gave the Judge power to transfer the trial of a European British subject. He submitted, therefore, that the Sessions Judge had not power to transfer the trial of the second prisoner.

Mr. Ferguson submitted that sections 76 and 197 ought to be read together, and that the power given to a Sessions Judge to commit a European to the High Court, applied to a native when charged conjointly with a European.

His Lordship said he was of opinion that he had no jurisdiction whatever to try the second prisoner. Section 76 clearly did not give power to the Sessions Judge to send up to the High Court for trial any native of this country. Section 197 could not be considered in connection with Section 76. It pointed to a totally different mode of commitment. He accordingly declined to try the case, and the prisoner would have to be remanded back to the place whence he came.

Mr. Pherozshah said that the Court had not power to keep in custody a prisoner over whom it had no jurisdiction. It could now only discharge him, and the proper Court might afterwards take proceedings against him.

Mr. Ferguson contended that the prisoner had not yet pleaded, and as the Court had not jurisdiction over him, it could not discharge him. He was now in the custody of the jailor, and the jailor would have to take him back to the jail, and await for instructions from Ahmednuggur.

His Lordship said it appeared to him that the prisoner was in custody in consequence of having surrendered to this Court. The question was whether the Court had power to detain him in custody a single moment. He thought it had not. He accordingly directed the prisoner to be released. The executive authorities might have the prisoner arrested if they thought proper.

Mr. Ferguson, in stating the case to the jury, said they would hear that the prisoner was a supervisor in the Public Works Department, and was employed under Major Gambier, the executive engineer of the Ahmednuggur District, in superintending repairs on the Malligaum road. On the 15th of May last a contract was entered into with Major Gambier by a man named Gungadur Rugunath, for supplying moorum to repair the Malligaum road. It was the duty of the prisoner to count every month the heaps the contractor put on the road and to measure the heaps. The Government was to pay Rs. 18 for every cubic feet of moorum. The prisoner's duty was after counting the heaps to make out a statement of the heaps put on each mileage, and the number of cubic feet in each heap. On the 27th of May the prisoner appeared to have made a statement of the quantity of moorum placed beyond the 7th mile of the Malligaum road. It showed 782 heaps, and 180,200 cubic feet. It was signed by the prisoner. On the 29th June he appeared to have prepared a bill for the price of the moorum, amounting to Rs. 2,094. Some days after the 29th certain circumstances came to Major Gambier's in consequence of which he deputed one of his engineers, Mr. Tait, to measure the heaps of moorum. Mr. Tait accordingly went 29 miles up the road, and found that instead of 650 heaps there were only 614, and that of these 37 were dummies or [illegible]. These dummies [illegible] an inch deep, put down to make it appear that there had been a heap there. That being so the amount of excess paid by Government was Rs 78-12. Mr. Tait in making the inspection was accompanied nearly all the way by the prisoner, and he pointed out the false bottoms. But the case against the prisoner did not stop here. The jury would hear from the *karkoon* in the employment of the contractor that on the 7th July, in consequence of orders he received, he deputed men to go to the 27th, 28th, and 29th miles of the Malligaum road and make a certain number of dummies. In the first instance they made them only 6 or 7 feet square, but on the night of the 9th, while Mr. Tait (who was with the prisoner at Rahuri) was out dining, the prisoner came to the *karkoon* and told him to make the dummies the ordinary size. Major Gambier having received Mr. Tait's report was not satisfied and determined to go down the road himself; and he would tell the jury that he had satisfied himself as to the dummies, and that when he saw them they were ten feet square, which corroborated the statement of the karkoon. It might be said that a man in the prisoner's position would not have committed a fraud for the sake of Rs. 78, but they should remember that this was not necessarily his first offence. All the workmen employed on the road would be called, and would be (Mr. Ferguson) thought tell the jury that they had made the dummies, and the question for the jury to decide was whether the case was brought home to the prisoner.

Major Edward Perry Gambier was first called, and said—I am a Major of the Royal Engineers and Executive Engineer of the Ahmednuggur district. The prisoner was a subordinate under me. He was sub-conductor in the army, and a supervisor in the Public Works Department. The Malligaum road is in my district, and in June last that road was under repair. I entered into a contract on behalf of Government with Gungadur Rugunath to supply moorum for that road. This is the contract (produced in Court). It is signed by Gungadur Rugunath. It was the prisoner's duty to supervise that contract. His duty would be to examine the moorum as to quantity and quality when supplied and to measure up the quantity. On measuring up the quantity he had to submit a statement of it to me, and after the statement a bill. He would prepare the bill from the statement. He would furnish a copy of the bill to the contractor. The bill furnished to me would bear the contractor's signature. Upon receiving the statement and bill, if I was satisfied it was correct, I would pay the bill. As a rule, I would take the statement of the person in charge to satisfy myself it was correct. This statement (produced in Court) was furnished to me. It bears the prisoner's signature. The person in charge would arrive at the number of feet by actual measurement. This bill (produced in Court) was furnished by the prisoner the same day or a day or two after the statement. It bears the contractor's signature and the prisoner's. The number of cubic feet mentioned in the statement tallies with the number of cubic feet in the bill. On receiving the statement and bill, I paid the bill to the contractor. His receipt is on the back of the bill. That payment of Rs. 2,094 did not complete the contract. After I had made the payment certain circumstances came to my knowledge, in consequence of which I deputed another subordinate, Mr. Tait, sub-engineer, to inspect the moorum. Mr. Tait left to inspect the road on, I believe, the 3rd of July, and returned on the 7th. On his return he submitted a statement to me. This is the statement (produced in Court). In consequence of the statement I left to inspect the road myself. I left on the 15th of July. As I drove past the 16th, 17th, and 18th miles, I noticed what struck me as being dummy heaps of moorum on the roadside. A dummy heap, in this instance, is a heap meant to lead one to suppose that real heaps had existed. I drove up to the 27th and 28th miles. I then saw what I believe had been dummies. On the 27th mile I saw one unmistakeable dummy. These dummies were 10 feet square, but to me they appeared to have been altered from 5 or 6 feet square. They were from an inch to an inch and a half in height. If a real heap of moorum has been taken up and spread on the road, it would bear traces of having been a real heap. The moorum would be scattered about, and the grass under it would be withered, whereas the dummy was quite square at the sides and smooth on the surface, and the grass was growing up fresh between the pieces of moorum like the grass round about. If a heap had been put there, the grass could not possibly have lived under it for any length of time. Up to the 15th of July, there had not been more than 10 or 12 inches of rain. The average rainfall is 27 inches. The object of putting down the dummies would be to deceive Mr. Tait. The proper size of a heap of moorum was 10 feet square and one high, and the value would be Rs. 1-2 per heap. On my return on the same day, I examined the 18th and 17th miles which had attracted my suspicion on the way up. I concluded that they were unmistakeably dummies. They might have been drawn for from three to ten days. When I was examining the Fouzdar of Rahuri was with me, and one of my overseers, and the contractor, Gungadur. I did not examine the 16th mile, because the dummies were so palpable that I did not think it necessary to do more than note them. It is part of the supervisor's duty in charge of the road to travel up and down the road, and to keep a journal showing his whereabouts each day. At the time the moorum was being stacked, the prisoner was going up and down the road. That was the only road he had to supervise. On Mr. Tait's return I had put the case in the hands of the police. On my return I obtained Government's sanction to prosecute. I had suspended the prisoner after Mr. Tait's return. According to Mr. Tait's statement the loss to Government through these dummy heaps was Rs. 78-12.

The witness was then cross-examined at some length by Mr. Farran.

Two other witnesses were called and the Court then adjourned till this morning, His Lordship discharging the jury with the usual caution.

DOCKS AND DOCK DUES.

THE following papers have been laid on the Editor's table:—

Marine Department, No. 1172.
Bombay Castle, 17th September 1874.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 397-C.M., dated 24th August 1874.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 965, of the 23rd July 1874, on the subject of the interpretation of the 3rd para. of this office letter No. 239 R.C., of 29th May last, I am directed to state that your letter represents correctly the present views and intentions of the Government of India; but the present decision does not bind the Government for all time, and under all the contingencies that may have to be dealt with hereafter.—I have, &c., C. H. DICKENS, Colonel, R.A., Secretary to the Government of India.

Marine Department, No. 965 of 1874.
Bombay Castle, 23rd July.

From the Secretary to Government, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 239-R.C., dated 29th May 1874, I am directed to state that this Government understand the following to be the meaning of the 3rd para. thereof, viz.,—That no alteration will at any time be made in the general dues of the port on account of any outlay to be incurred for the construction of the Elphinstone or other dock. The cost of the latter will be recovered by means of dues to be paid for all ships which may enter the dock, and for all goods which may be landed or shipped in the dock; the former never to exceed 4 annas per ton on the tonnage of the ship, and the latter never to exceed Rs. 1½ per ton of goods. Ships and goods not availing themselves of the dock will not be subject to these dock dues, but to the general port dues.

2. I am desired to request that this Government may be informed if the Government of India concur in this interpretation.—I have, &c.

J. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

COTTON FRAUDS COMMISSION.

THE Commission met again on Wednesday afternoon at the Municipal Commissioner's office. The Hon'ble J. K. Bythell was examined as follows:—

Question 141.—With reference to the notice which was issued in the papers relative to gentlemen giving evidence on the subject of the Cotton Frauds Act, you have intimated that you wish to supplement the evidence already given by you. The Commission are quite prepared to record anything further you wish to say.

Answer.—The first subject to which I would like to direct the attention of the Commission is that referred to by Major Moore, more especially in answer to questions Nos. 10 and 11, with regard to jhooring. I see Major Moore states there that any objection to jhooring has only once, so far as he is aware, been "raised." And with reference to the same subject in para. 27 of his Administration Report for 1872-73, where after he had been speaking of seedy Compta cotton, I see that he referred to the theory that cotton once arrived at Bombay cannot be really and effectively cleaned, as a "plausible theory." This shows that when he said "jhooring" had only been once objected to he was making reference to a communication received from me. In March or April 1873, an Inspector at Coiaba objected to my firm pressing certain Compta cotton on the ground that it contained an undue amount of seed. I saw Major Moore about it and told him that this cotton was of high class for Compta, and that I myself had often shipped cotton containing a very much larger admixture of seed, without any complaint being made by his Inspectors, and eventually the cotton was allowed to be exported without anything being done to it in the way of cleaning. Major Moore, I see from correspondence published since, referred my remarks to the Southern Mahratta Inspector for report, who, in his reply said that the best houses in the districts, when buying cotton, only accepted 7 per cent of seed in it. At that time there were only two cotton buying agencies in the district, and both had bought cotton for me in the Southern Mahratta Country during the previous season, which cotton was shipped direct from Carwar, and only classed "barely fair" in Liverpool, whereas the cotton which was then objected to, and which I believe contained more than 7 per cent of seed (though I did not test it) on arrival in Liverpool, was sold as "fully to good fair," which classification was a farthing to 3-8ths of a penny better than that put on the lots bought for me by the up-country agents.

During the interview above referred to, I explained to Major Moore that I had made an experiment to test the possibility of cleaning dirty cotton here before shipping it to England, an experiment which cost my firm nearly £500. I told him that in the beginning of 1872, thinking that it seemed a pity to pay freight on 10 to 20 per cent. of leaf and other substances mixed with the cotton, I got about 160 bales of cotton of various descriptions, new and old [illegible], put through the first spinning mill process, that is to say, through the "opener" by one of the spinning mills, thinking that as a spinner would be obliged to put cotton through the "opener" before he could use it, he would not object to buy it from me after I had put it through a similar process here. The cotton looked so beautifully clean that I quite made up my mind I had found out a very good thing. I telegraphed to England and ordered two openers, and bought an engine and boiler here, with the intention of carrying on this cleaning here on a large scale. On the arrival of the cotton in England I was however very much disappointed to hear that no one in the Liverpool market would even make a bid for it. My friends at home then divided some of the bales of the cotton among different spinning friends of theirs, without saying anything about price, merely asking them to make a trial of it and report. The unanimous report from all these spinners was that the cotton was completely unsuitable for spinning purposes, and they would not buy such stuff at any price. At first I was inclined to think it was prejudice, but eventually I got what appeared to me a reasonable explanation. The spinners all said that they never [illegible] one kind of cotton, either Broach, Dhollerah, Comra, or any other kind, alone, but that every spinner had his own special favourite mixing for every different class of yarn that he made; sometimes mixing American with Surats, sometimes merely mixing different kinds of Surats. Such mixing had to be done before the cotton was put through the "opener," and consequently on receiving one kind of cotton from India already cleaned with the "opener," they were obliged to put it through the "opener" again, after mixing with other kinds of cotton, and the result was the staple was completely ruined. After making extraordinary efforts we at last got rid of the cotton for something like half of what it cost us. I made this explanation to Major Moore at the time to which he refers in his Administration Report when my Coompta dispute took place. I told him that Messrs Graham & Co., and Messrs Greaves, Cotton, & Co. made a similar experiment at the same time and with the same result, and that if he wanted further information from me in the shape of spinners' or brokers' detailed reports either on my cotton or the [illegible] shipped by Messrs. Graham and Co. and Messrs. Greaves, Cotton, and Co., I should be very glad to give him all assistance in my power, as I considered it was an important and instructive experiment. I never, however, heard from Major Moore on the subject afterwards; indeed, that was the only time I ever even spoke to him. With reference to the same subject, to corroborate what I have stated, I wish to put in two letters, one from Mr J N Graham, and one from Mr. Cheetham, of Messrs Greaves, Cotton, and Co. The following are the letters:—

"My dear Bythell,—I can quite corroborate your experience of cleaning dirty cotton here. Not only is it not worth the expense of the process, but it seems to render cotton almost, if not altogether, unsaleable. I am not prepared to go so far as to say that there may not be some process invented that will not only clean cotton, but will also leave the staple uninjured. At present, however, I have not heard of any such cleaner, and if Government think of taking such very 'energetic' steps to interfere with trade, they better provide us with the means of conforming ourselves to what they consider the proper mode in which to conduct it. Government officers are far too much inclined to interfere unnecessarily, and though undoubtedly good has been done by the Cotton Department in some districts, the evil—if it is an evil—of exporting low class cotton, will correct itself. The machine we used was an ordinary 'devil,' and the cotton we passed through it was low Dollerah and Verawul descriptions, also some pickings. I think we kept a full account of the original weight, the out-turn, the cost when cleaned, and the price in Liverpool. If you care much about these particulars, I daresay they could be got at.

I hope you will protest strongly against any interference with the ordinary course of trade, as I am certain that in the long run the motto *caveat emptor* will do all that is required.—Yours sincerely,
J. NOBLE GRAHAM.
25th March 1874.

"Bombay, 25th March 1874.

"My dear Bythell,—In answer to your note of 23rd inst, we met with great difficulty in disposing of the cotton cleaned by the Crichton's opener on account of alleged injury to the staple, and the experiment proved an utter failure and resulted in considerable loss to us. For your information I give the following extracts from Mr Greaves' letters on the subject:—

"7th April 1872.—'The writer (Mr. Greaves) had a long conversation with Mr. Henry Reynolds respecting the cotton, which considers it *miserable* stuff and finds it very difficult to sell. He states that Messrs. Finlay had some of the same kind in the market for several weeks.'

"17th April 1872.—'The writer (Mr. Greaves) was in Liverpool yesterday, and took the opportunity to examine the 13 bales cotton, ex Violet, and was very much disappointed. It is, to say the least, very *rubbishy* cotton, and will be difficult to sell in Liverpool.'

"9th May 1872.—'We have not yet been able to dispose of the 13 bales ex Violet. In fact, they are almost unsaleable.'

"16th May 1872.—'We cannot get a bid for the 13 bales ex Violet.'

"30th May 1872.—'We note your remarks upon the reports sent from this side on the opened cotton by Crighton's machine, and can only say we are very glad you have determined to send us no more; for it is not a saleable commodity in this market. We have still the 13 bales ex Violet on hand.'

"18th June 1872—'The 13 bales have been refused by the buyer as not equal to sample. It is poor stuff, and we shall have some trouble in quitting it.'

"I lay the whole blame of the failure on the appearance of the cotton after cleaning. 'Jooring' is, in my opinion, very objectionable, as it affects the appearance of the cotton, and I have no hesitation in saying that if 50 bales of such cotton were placed on the 'Green,' not a single buyer would touch them, except at a price Rs. 5-10 per candy less than for similar cotton that had not been 'jhoored.' From my experience I have come to the conclusion that it is a mistake to put cotton through any cleaning process, after ginning, until it reaches the hand of the spinner.—Yours truly,

R. HYDE CHEETHAM."

This is the information which I had by me at that time, but for which Major Moore did not apply.

Question 145.—Is the opener referred to in these communications the same class of opener used by the spinning mills here?

Answer.—My cotton and Messrs. Greaves, Cotton, and Co.'s cotton was put through a Crichton's opener, which is in use at the Morarjee Goculdass Mill. Crichton's opener is a favourite one in use in many mills here, and I sold my two openers, which I imported with the idea of cleaning cotton to local spinning mills. I wish further to state that this experiment made by three firms shows that Major Moore's statement in para. 96 of his Administration Report was stating his case rather strongly. He said "that the question of legislation is therefore, I respectfully submit, solely a Government and 'State question;' one in which the merchant, as merchant and exporter, or consignee, can have little interest, and certainly no voice." The income of merchants, whose attention is mainly directed to cotton, depends on the maintenance of the trade, and they are really as much interested as any one in carrying out any improvements in the quality of the cotton. It is entirely through merchants' private enterprise that the whole of Guzerat has within a few years been covered with steam ginning factories, and the quality of the cotton so much improved in consequence, and all merchants in the up-country markets invariably encourage ryots to clean their cotton by giving relatively a much higher price for the good cottons. With respect to the statement which I made on a former occasion to the effect that Europeans were every season buying more and more cotton up-country, Major Moore, in answer to question No. 26, said—"I think also that the fact of the Bombay Cotton Green being covered with bales, although not so much as formerly, and the additional fact that the holders of these bales are as a rule natives, entitles us to suppose that the European purchaser does very little of the direct cotton business of the country." I see also that Mr. Harrison, in answer to question No. 134, also argues that there is very little difference between what European firms did in Bombay and up-country relatively five years ago and now. Now the whole export from Bombay up to 30th June this year was just about one million bales. By the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railways during these six months, 430,991 full pressed bales arrived in Bombay, 35,251 full pressed bales were sent by boat from Bhownugger, a native port, and about 2,000 bales from Dhollerah by boat. Some bales also came from Carwar, but I have not ascertained how many. Some full pressed bales also came by boat from Surat and Broach, so that it is evident that very nearly half a million of the bales exported must have been pressed ready for export in the interior, and all merchants know that only a small percentage of the bales full pressed in the interior are for native account. My own firm bought between 90 and 100 thousand bales in the districts last season through our own Agents, and I also bought cotton full pressed from the Mofussil Company and other up-country agents. With these figures before us, it is evident that Europeans are now largely buying in the districts, and it is a positive fact that their purchasers are rapidly increasing in extent up-country year by year. I see it has been stated in the course of the evidence before the Commission that nearly all the cotton grown in the Presidency comes eventually under the eyes of the Department, and that consequently the supervision in Bombay exercises a deterrent effect on cotton grown in the Native States. If by cotton grown in the Presidency, cotton exported from the Presidency is meant, and I think it must be, as Native States are referred to, then I say that as regards the whole of the Berar and Hinganghaut crops, which on the whole are the freest from adulteration, and which amount to nearly a third of our export, are now never seen by Inspectors. I see from Mr. Harrison's evidence that Act 9 of 1863 was extended to the Berars by an order of the Government of India in Council, but in application it has been completely a dead letter. Although I have agents in the Berars, neither I nor my agents knew the Act was in force until I heard it from the Cotton Commission. There are no Inspectors, and the Act is not enforced in any way. From Hinganghaut only 507 half-pressed bales came forward last season; from Oomrawuttee 85,000 full-pressed bales, and not one docra or half-pressed bale. Not one half-pressed bale was sent from Sheagaum. In fact it is correct to say that the whole crop was full-pressed up-country. It is, in my opinion, a manifest injustice to tax the cotton coming from districts not under the control of the Bombay Government in order that a staff of Inspectors may be kept up in Bombay, especially when, as at present, the Inspectors literally never see a bale of that cotton, inasmuch as it is all full pressed up-country.

Question 146.—You said in your former evidence you did not approve of the principles of the Act: that remark did not apply only to cotton?

Answer.—No; I object to special criminal legislation for the protection of any special trade, and think that such legislation can only be justified when the health or lives of the people are in danger. In fact, I have always wondered on what principle cotton should be specially legislated for and all other kinds of produce excepted when it is well known that sellers of wool, coffee, seeds, and in fact of every kind of produce, play tricks when they can. My opinion is, as I stated before, that the Penal Code affords ample security to all parties concerned. One of my strongest objections to the Act is that it must be daily infringed by every shipper of cotton in the Presidency, or business in cotton must stop. Section 2 of the Act describes adulteration or deterioration as the "admixture of seed, dirt, stones or other foreign matter," and the mere offering of cotton so adulterated for compression is under section 8 a penal offence, whether fraudulent intent be proved or not. If the presence of a little seed be adulteration, the presence of leaf must also be adulteration, for it is grown with the cotton as well as seed, and when the cotton is perfectly cleaned for spinning, it is perfectly freed both from seed and leaf: in fact, if seed is a foreign substance, leaf must be. Now, as a matter of fact, there is not a bale of cotton exported from this Presidency which if it were put through an opener would not lose at the very least 7 or 8 per cent. in weight. I had a bale of good-fair Oomrawuttee of very high class put through the Crichton's opener and it lost 11 per cent. principally in leaf, and spinners tell me that even the finest machine-ginned Broach, which appears almost absolutely free from the admixture of foreign substances, loses 7 per cent. on going through the opener. In June last, my agent in Dhollerah was buying under my orders cotton to class "middling-fair" in Liverpool, which is the next class below "fair," and not a low class for old crop Indian cotton. The Sub-Inspector at Dhollerah told him he must not send the cotton to Bombay without jhooring it. I wrote to the Collector at Ahmedabad, stating that I wanted to buy the cotton; that in its then state I had a buyer for it, but if jhoored I knew from experience that it would be rendered completely unsaleable. The Dhollerah crop that year, as a whole, had been very good, and this was the small remaining portion of it lying in the districts. The Collector at Ahmedabad replied: "Messrs. Gaddum and Co. are informed in reply to their application that the necessary instructions have been issued to the Sub-Inspector of Cotton at Dhollerah." I concluded from this that we had permission given us to buy and export the cotton as it was, without jhooring. I have since ascertained, however, that what the Collector of Ahmedabad did write was, that the Inspectors, instead of making bad cotton, should confine themselves to the procedure laid down in the Act. I take that extract from the letter written by the Collector to Government. Of course, had I known the real tenor of the instructions I should not have bought any more of the cotton on any terms. I was, however, surprised to hear a short time afterwards that eight bales of our cotton had been [illegible] before Mr. [illegible], the [illegible] magistrate, under section [illegible] of the Act. The result was that our agent was fined Rs. 24. The magistrate said that he would have inflicted a merely nominal fine, but we asked for a heavier fine in order that we might have the right of appealing and of course the fine, though nominal, carried confiscation of the cotton with it. The magistrate said with regard to that case:—"I may, however, express my opinion that if the object of the Act is to suppress dealing in cotton not honestly merchantable, it seems rather hard to be obliged, as, if I find this cotton adulterated, I am obliged to punish the accused under the provisions for pressing cotton which is, as I have to think from the evidence before me, that this is honestly merchantable." I appealed to the Sessions Court at Ahmedabad, and the appeal was given against me. I shall take counsel's opinion as to whether it is any use going to the High Court, but I am of opinion that it is not, for it is clearly laid down in the Act, and both the magistrate and judge are of opinion that in such cases the magistrate is bound to convict if the offering of adulterated cotton, as described by the Act for compression, is proved, irrespective of all fraudulent intent. Six of the eight bales referred to were jhoored most carefully by the Cotton Inspector. He did not leave, I am informed by gentlemen who saw the cotton, an atom of anything but cotton in the bales, and yet the loss by that cleaning was only 15 maunds and 31 seers out of a gross weight of 112 maunds and 25 seers, that is to say, only just about 14¼ per cent. The result of this jhooring showed that the cotton was really better than "mid-fair," because if the Commissioners were to have a bale of Oomrawuttee or a bale of fair Dhollerah put through an opener in Bombay, they would find the loss to be at least twelve per cent. and in mid-fair cotton at least 16 per cent. Any spinning manager would verify this statement. I repeat, therefore, that neither I nor any other merchants ever presses a bale of cotton without infringing the law and laying himself open to a criminal conviction, unless, indeed, the judge and magistrate referred to were wrong in not ruling that fraudulent intent ought to have been proved. I see that the Cotton Inspectors, as a body, cry out that the Act is not stringent enough and that therefore adulteration flourishes, but if it were made more stringent, it would be a most dangerous thing to be possessed of a bale of any kind of Indian cotton. With respect to the proposal to make the Act more stringent, it will be remembered that the Hon. Mr. Tucker, who had had great experience as a judge, spoke before the Legislative Council in 1869 in the strongest possible terms in condemnation of the proposal to make the Act more stringent, on the ground that it would lead to the most terrible oppression; and many Government officials have, when speaking of this subject to me of late, deprecated most strongly any attempt to institute a stricter supervision.

Question 147.—Are not pickings and all inferior qualities of cotton marketable at a price?

Answer.—Certainly, and as a matter of fact, the export of pickings from Bombay of late has to a great extent ceased, because the local spinning companies are so eager to buy them. I sold all my pickings both last season and the one before to local buyers, and got relatively a high price for them as compared with the English value, and yet I find the spinning companies most eager to get hold of them, because they get a reduction of price on such low cotton which is far greater than the relative quality as compared with good cotton.

Question 148.—You referred when you last gave your evidence to rules protecting buyers at Liverpool from fraudulent packing or other difference in quality as compared with the quality sold?

Answer.—With respect to that I put in rules Nos. 45, 46, and 47 of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, which speak for themselves—

"Rule 45.—Claims for stones, &c. falsely packed, damaged or unmerchantable cotton, shall be allowed at the value of the sound cotton at the date of return, if such return shall be made, and the claim sent in within ten days and three months from the date of invoice."

"Rule 46.—In claims for falsely packed cotton, the bale should, if possible, be returned entire, and not the inferior portion only, but in claims for damaged cotton, stones, or other extraneous matter, found in any bale, the unmerchantable portion only must be returned with a certificate stating the marks and numbers on the bales complained of, and the quantity found in each bale."

"Rule 47.—Reasonable charges for carriage, cartage and porterage, shall be allowed in reference to these returns, but no expenses incurred after the cotton leaves Great Britain."

With respect to question No. 60 of my evidence, I wish to say that I did not intend to argue that the whole cost of the production of the cotton is not on the average and in the long run paid by the consumer, but that the more you mulct that cotton in transit for expenses of whatever nature, the sooner will the time arrive when both capital and labour will find that it is no longer worth their while to attempt to cultivate cotton. Looking at the matter from this point of view, the abolition of so many middlemen, for many middlemen have been abolished in my time in connection with the trade, and the great reduction in the profits made by the remaining middlemen must be a very great advantage to the cultivators of the cotton, by giving them a higher price than they would otherwise receive.

Question 149.—If the Act were repealed, as you appear to recommend, do you think the Government should cease to make any effort to improve the quality of cotton?

Answer.—The Government of India now has an Agricultural Department, and I think the operations of that department should be extended as much as possible in the way of giving the ryots advice, furnishing them with seed, and taking any other measures that may be necessary in order to encourage the growth of good cotton. In fact, although I consider that repressive measures are a mistake, and have, by the admission of the Cotton Department itself, been a complete failure, yet I think that it would be well worth the while of Government to spend a large sum of money annually in promoting the growth of good cotton, and measures for the perfect cleaning of it. The experience gained in Berar, Khandeish, and the Central Provinces shows that a very great deal of good may be done by Government in this way.

Question 150.—Mr. Harrison, in his answer to question 118, says that at present there is no cotton adulteration carried on Bombay. To what do you attribute the absence of adulteration?

Answer.—I have often stated the fact myself at the meetings of the Chamber of Commerce, and am glad to see that Mr. Harrison confirms it. I attribute it to the fact that buyers know in Bombay it does not pay to adulterate. European shippers know that the cotton on arrival in England will be judged on its merits and strain every nerve to prevent themselves from being cheated, and to make their shipments regular in quality. The only possible inducement to adulterate in Bombay would be that of native consignors of cotton shipping to England endeavouring to get a higher advance per bale from the representative consignee, than warranted by the quality of the cotton. Adulterated shipments were often passed off as good cotton on consignees in this way some years ago, when profits were larger and merchants less careful, but the agents of consignees have learned from experience that a stringent check must be exercised, and we hear of very few of these frauds nowadays. And in any case I argue that it is not the province of Government to legislate specially to protect people who advance on cotton, when they can protect themselves with very little trouble, and most effectually.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort.		Byculla.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Wednesday, Sept. 16	0	41	0	52	0	12
Previously registered	78	5	83	28	74	75
Grand Total	78	46	83	80	74	[illegible]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

THE following is published for general information:—

No. 1585—83 E—G., dated Fort William, the 10th September, 1874.

Resolution—By the Government of India Public Works Department.

Provincial Establishments and alterations in Public Works Department rules and practice consequent on the introduction of the provincial system and other changes in the Department.

Read the following papers:—

Financial Department Resolution No. 3334 of 14th December 1870.

Public Works Department Memorandum to Financial Department, No. 305 E—G of 2nd July 1872.

Financial Department Resolution No. 1937 of 15th August 1872.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council considers it desirable now to review the arrangements and rules for appointments and promotions in the Public Works Department in connection with the recent changes involved in the formation of Provincial Services, the separation of the Military Works of the Bengal Presidency under a separate agency, and the organization of the State Railways under a Director.

2. When in December 1870 the Governor-General in Council, having considered it desirable to enlarge the powers and responsibilities of the Governments of Presidencies and Provinces, directed the promulgation of Financial Department Resolution No. 3334, dated 14th December, certain conditions were laid down under which the Financial control thus entrusted to them should be exercised.

3. It was intended that these conditions generally designed for all departments should apply to all cases not otherwise specially provided for in departmental rules, and that even in cases where these conditions were at variance with existing departmental rules, the modification of the latter should be considered, with a view to applying these conditions generally to the enlarged powers which it was desired to delegate to local Governments in order to carry out, as unreservedly as possible, the scheme of Provincial services therein set forth.

4. The first of these conditions, and the only exception to their general applicability to the Public Works Department, is that "without the previous sanction of the Government of India, no appointment shall be created with a salary of more than Rs. 250 a month, and no addition is to be made to the pay and allowances of any Officer if they exceed, or would after the addition exceed, Rs. 250 a month." This rule may be taken to authorize the appointment of persons by the local Government or administration to offices with salaries of less than Rs. 250 a month, without the necessity of obtaining the confirmation of the Government of India.

5. The Governor-General in Council has carefully considered the desirability of applying this rule to the Public Works Department, and opportunity has been taken to review the existing relations between the Supreme Government and local Governments in regard to the different classes of Public Works Establishments; the rules now laid down will remove all doubt as to their position in future.

6. First, in regard to Provincial Establishments.

7. The constitution of the Public Works Department is somewhat exceptional, and however desirable it might appear at first sight that local Governments who have to provide funds and are responsible for the execution of work, should select their own agents as far as possible, there are practical objections to the application of the limit assigned in the Government Resolution above quoted, which appear to demand exception in the Public Works Department.

8. The limit of salary already referred to does not mark the separation between the Engineer and Subordinate service, and through the high standard of qualification required of the former places an almost impassable barrier between them, the lowest appointments in the Engineer service are, for obvious reasons, less highly paid than the higher in the Subordinate service. The application of this limit would include most appointments in the Engineer service amongst those which the local Governments and administrations might make.

9. The desirability of maintaining a high standard of qualification, and the necessity of ensuring its uniformity, have been fully discussed, and the Cooper's Hill College for the future training of the great majority of the Engineer service has been established. Consequently employment must be found for all the students passed from the Cooper's Hill College, for the Officers of Royal Engineers of whom it has been decided by the Secretary of State a total strength of about 338 shall in future be employed in this country, for the passed students of the Thomason and Presidency Civil Engineering Colleges, to the employment of whom to a certain extent the Government is pledged, and for all supernumerary officers whose services become available in consequence of reduction of establishment arising from whatever cause. Excluding the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, which will as heretofore have their own separate establishments, it seems clear therefore that power to appoint to the Engineer service cannot be unreservedly delegated to local Governments and administrations until the classes above-mentioned are provided for.

10. So far as can be at present calculated, it is probable that for some time to come the demand for Engineers will be so far met by the sources of supply already enumerated, that if it were desired to place any further appointments at the disposal of the local Governments, there would be few, if any, available, and the advantages to be derived from this patronage would be small as compared with the importance of maintaining an uniform standard of qualification. This, it is believed, is recognized by local Governments, and it is understood to be their general desire that the first appointments to the Engineer service shall, as a rule, remain with the Government of India.

11. For these reasons the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that it is not desirable to delegate to local Governments the power of making first appointments to the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department, and they will, therefore, remain as heretofore with the Government of India.

12. In regard to Upper Subordinates, the chief sources of supply are the passed students of the Civil Engineering Colleges, the men of the Royal Engineers who are sent out under the conditions laid down for their employment by the Secretary of State, and artificers and other subordinates occasionally obtained from Europe, under the orders of the Secretary of State. There will occasionally, moreover, be subordinates who become supernumeraries consequent on reduction of establishment in other provinces. The Government of India must, necessarily provide for the employment of these classes. The local Governments must therefore report to the Government of India before filling up any vacancy in the sanctioned scale of Upper Subordinate Establishment.

13. It is desirable as already explained to take the opportunity of revising the rules for promotions in connection with the establishment of the provincial services. In the following paragraphs the several ranks of the department will be reviewed in order with this object.

14. All promotions up to the rank of Chief Engineer will be left absolutely to local Governments (as distinguished from local administrations). For the appointment of Chief Engineers, selections will be made by the Supreme Government from the department at large. Local Governments will be invited to make their recommendation officially, and the Government of India will be guided thereby as far as possible. The distribution of the classes of Chief Engineer assigned to the several administrations will [illegible] on circumstances. The details given in the table, appendix A, to each administration are those which at present hold.

15. A tabular statement accompanies, appendix A, showing the numbers of Superintending Engineers assigned to each province. The notification accompanying shows the distribution of the absentees, the total numbers and proportions of each grade must be gradually made to conform to the sanctioned scale in the manner indicated in para. 32.

16. If, on a vacancy occurring in the class of Superintending Engineers, local Governments have no officer on their own establishment whom they consider qualified, or if they wish for the appointment of any particular officer not on their own establishment, application may be made to the Government of India either for a particular officer, or to nominate for the post.

17. On the other hand, the local Government will be expected to give up officers asked for by the Supreme Government in the absence of strong reasons to the contrary.

18. It will be necessary for local Governments to submit the names of Superintending Engineers recommended for Chief Engineerships, in view to the Government of India selecting for vacancies in the minor administrations.

19. The Executive and Assistant Engineers now on the classified lists of local Governments will remain as at present. Each officer on return from furlough, or from an acting appointment, will join the [illegible]

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Government or administration to which he stands posted.

20. Transfers will in future only be made by exchange on mutual consent* of the transferring Governments, except on special occasions when the Government of India may see fit to order transfers.

21. It will, however, be understood that as heretofore any member of the Public Works Department may be called upon to serve in any part of India.

22. It will be seen from what has been already stated, that although it is considered desirable for the reasons alleged to retain the power of first appointments to the Engineer Establishment, the actual control of the local Governments over these Engineer establishments is intended to be the same as that exercised over the Civil departments generally.

23. The Irrigation Establishments under the local Governments have next to be considered. These are essentially imperial, and their strength is determined mainly by the scale of construction operations sanctioned by the Government of India and Secretary of State; but as regards promotion and general control, it is now desired to delegate to the local Governments the same power as in regard to their provincial establishments.

24. The Provincial Establishments under the local administrations, have next been reviewed, the tabular statements, appendices A and B, show the strength and proportions of grades of the Engineer establishments, and a careful consideration has led the Governor-General in Council to decide that with these small establishments the Government of India must retain the power of appointing and promoting Superintending as well as Chief Engineers. The Upper Subordinate establishments will remain as they now are on the lists of each local administration subject to the reductions shown in the table appendix C, which should be carried out gradually by transfers.

25. The recommendations of local administrations for these appointments will always receive the fullest consideration.

26. Within the grades of Executive and Assistant Engineers, promotions will be made by the local administration without reference to the Government of India. This rule will not apply to the Andamans.

27. The Public Works Establishments which are under the direct control of the Government of India, have also been considered. These consist of two branches:—

(1).—Military Works.
(2).—Railways.

28. In these cases the appointments and promotions will continue to be made by the Government of India, but the promotion lists have been separated, and the numbers of each grade assigned, so as to make the prospects of promotion as far as possible fair. In doing this, the comparative newness and probable expansion of the railway establishments, as compared with that of the military works, has been taken into consideration. The establishments are shown in appendices A and B.

29. The railway list will necessarily be divided. Part will be included in separate lists consisting of the officers employed under the Government of India in the control of Guaranteed Railways, together with the chief officers of the State Railways, such as the Consulting Engineer and Director, and the establishments of the State Railways not under the control of the last named officer. The rest will consist of one list containing the Chief, Superintending, Executive and Assistant Engineers and other establishments under the Director of State Railways.

30. Promotions will be made in the separate military works and railway lists; in regard to military works as heretofore on consideration of the recommendations of the Inspector General, and similarly hereafter in regard to the second part of the railway list, on consideration of those of the Director of State Railways. The fixed establishments will be gradually worked to in the manner described in para. 33.

31. And as in the case of local Governments, all transfers between local administrations and these branches must receive the preliminary approval of the local administration and head of the branch before being submitted for the orders of the Government of India.

32. The arrangement by which absence for more than 15 months constitutes a permanent vacancy in the Executive grades will cease from this date, as will also the addition of 10 per cent. to the sanctioned scale for absentees. Vacancies other than those due to absence on privilege leave will be filled up by temporary promotions (full allowances being drawn accordingly), and on the return of the absentee, the temporary incumbent will revert to his former rank. It will be understood that according to rule no officer has any claim to any particular post or charge but only to his rank in the department, and that in regard to any particular charge, the efficiency of work must alone be considered. The same procedure will apply in the case of an officiating appointment, so that the actual effective strength of the executive grade will remain constant. These provisions will modify the establishments of the local Governments, and the revised scale should be reported accordingly for approval.

As a necessary consequence of these arrangements, promotions will be made from time to time as vacancies occur, and the system of half-yearly promotion rolls will cease.

33. Until the permanent establishment laid down in the tables of appendices A and B, and those to be reported by local Governments are arrived at, promotions will be regulated as follows:

I.—*Permanent promotions.*—The number of permanent incumbents in each grade assigned to each administration in the classified lists modified by notifications of later date, and especially by the posting of absentees in the notification of this date, will form the provisional establishment. On the first and second occasions of a permanent vacancy in any grade of the Provisional Establishment, that vacancy may be filled up by a permanent promotion. On the third occasion, if the Provisional Establishment be above the permanent establishment, no promotion will be made; if below the permanent establishment, two promotions will be made. The numbers in the several grades arrived at after dealing thus with the third vacancy, will constitute a new Provisional Establishment to be dealt with as before until the permanent scale is arrived at. Any augmentation or reduction of the establishment will be held to affect the permanent establishment only. Removals or postings will be held to affect the Provisional Establishments only.

II.—*Temporary Promotions.*—For regulating these the number of officers actually present, together with those on privilege leave, will form the Provisional Establishment. Starting from this, temporary promotions will be made for the first and second vacancies, and the third will be dealt with as in Rule I, until the Provisional Establishment is gradually brought to conform to the permanent establishment in regard to the officers present and on privilege leave.

34. In regard to the Accounts Branch, the circumstances are different. The Government of India has not renounced control over the expenditure classed as provincial, although the powers of the local Governments and administrations have been enlarged in regard to the provincial services. The upper grades of the Accounts Establishment form a comparatively small body which could not be satisfactorily managed if broken up in the way which would be necessary if each section of it, being in the several territories, were placed completely under the orders of each local Government or administration. The analogy of the Civil Accounts service points to the organization of the Accounts Establishment directly under the orders of the Government of India, through which that Government by means of its Accountant General should maintain control over the local Public Works Departments without interfering with the freedom of action it is desired to give to the local Governments and administrations. It is intended therefore that the whole of the superior officers of the accounts branch of the Public Works Department shall remain as regards appointments and promotions one body under the direct orders of the Government of India.

35. It will be observed from the foregoing that—

(1.)—(a) All first appointments to the Engineer Establishment and to the Superior Establishment of the Accounts Branch will remain with the Government of India. (c) Promotions in the Engineer Establishment will be made as follows:—

Of Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers by local Governments.

Of Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers by local administrations.

(2).—In the Upper Subordinate Establishment, after all those sent out from Europe, or received from Roorkee, have been distributed, local Governments and administrations will, after making the reference referred to in para. 12, make appointments to any vacancy on the sanctioned scale.

(3).—The appointments and promotions of accountants will remain as at present.

(4).—The scale of appointments in the Lower Subordinate and Office Establishments chargeable to the Provincial Funds in all cases of salaries under Rs. 250 per mensem will hereafter not require sanction by the Government of India.

Holloway's Pills.—Health and Vigour.—To the [illegible] occasional disturbances of digestion [illegible] which may be corrected at once by these famous Pills, the [illegible] and tonic powers of which cannot be too highly extolled. A dose [illegible] will prove salutary to everyone, but [illegible] care must be taken by the confirmed invalid. It is wonderful how the appetite and digestion improve in proportion as the Pills exert their wholesome influence over the animal economy. They augment muscular strength and mental vigour. Holloway's Pills frequently cure diseases of the digestive organs after all other medicine have failed to afford relief, and they are equally serviceable in disorders of the liver and kidneys.

INDIAN NEWS.

La Martiniere.—On Saturday, the 12th instant, "Founder's Day" was celebrated at this Institution. The sermon was delivered by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, and the address by the President, the Hon'ble E.C. Bailey, Vice-Chancellor of the University. In addressing the assembled pupils and friends, Mr. Bailey said that it was with peculiar pleasure that he presided on that occasion, since he had for a considerable time been connected with and greatly interested in the sister Institution at Lucknow. In one point however, the Calcutta La Martiniere had the advantage over that at Lucknow, since to the former a Girl's Martiniere was attached, which had long shared its memories and traditions. The President then proceeded to speak of the former and present successes of the two schools, and, alluding to the names of former medallists on the school walls, said that he saw among their number names, or, at any rate, one name that showed most conspicuously what might be attained to by pupils of that school by steady industry and perseverence in their studies. There was only one other matter about which he would detain them. He held a book in his hands, a most excellent work on "*The Study of English*" for students in India, the authors of which were one Mr. Rowe, a former master, and the other, (Mr. Webb), a present Master in La Martiniere. He would take that opportunity of impressing upon the boys and girls of the school the importance of a correct knowledge of the English language, as bearing upon their future career. English boys in this country were apt to fall into a slipshod and careless style both in writing and speaking English—a style which this book was specially adapted to purify and correct; and he would remind the boys of that school that the ability to speak and write good idiomatic and grammatical English was, for them, the real test of a sound education, and would form no small element in the success of their future life. The holders of the silver medals, Julia Collier and Walter Shilstone, were then called up to receive them, and the proceedings ended with the National Anthem. Several hymns and an anthem had been previously sung by a choir of girls and boys under the able leadership of Mr. Frye. At 2 P.M. the annual dinner of the girls and boys was held in their respective schools, and the toast was drunk in memory of the Founder. The Girls' Refectory was very prettily decorated for the occasion, and presented a most pleasing and animated appearance. Many visitors were present, among whom we noticed the Rev. W. C. and Mrs. Bromehead, Mrs Charles, the Hon'ble F. B. Kemp, the Rev. S. B. Taylor, &c. During the dinner a band enlivened the proceedings, and after the dinner was over, a selection of songs and glees was sung by the girls with great success under the superintendence of Mr. Frye.—*Englishman.*

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE CONFERENCE REPORTS.

The long reports of the proceedings at the Brussels Conference published by *La République Française* though not, according to the Belgian official journal, absolutely correct, give a better idea of what has taken place than the analysis or abridgment of the reports telegraphed to the *Times.* Owing, no doubt, to some error in transmission, the Paris correspondent of the *Times,* in his letter of Monday, is made to say that, by one of the decisions of the Committee, "an open town undefended by troops or inhabitants should not be attacked or bombarded until every practical warning had been given to the authorities." But what sort of warning could it be necessary to give to the authorities of an open unresisting town, which the invading troops, as a natural consequence, could enter and occupy at will? The decision really adopted was that an open undefended town must be "neither attacked nor bombarded"—which, already, was very like declaring that peaceable inhabitants ought not to be massacred in cold blood. The question of "practicable warning" was introduced in connection with such towns as, being fortified, would be really liable to bombardment. The writer, again, of a leading article in the *Times* of Tuesday speaks of Baron Jomini's having announced that "the idea of a Congress on the subject had been suggested to his Sovereign by what had happened in the war of secession in the United States. He did not explain this reference," adds the writer, "the meaning of which is not obvious." The meaning of the reference, if not "obvious," is at least apparent. Baron Jomini could only have referred to President Lincoln's code for the American forces; and he, in fact, went on to say (as we learn from *La République Française*) that "every one must remember the instructions issued by President Lincoln with the view of mitigating the sufferings caused by war." No one can know these instructions better than Baron Jomini, seeing that the Russian project is founded upon them, except, indeed, General von Voigts-Rhetz, who must recognize them as of Prussian origin, and Professor Bluntschli who has adopted them—readopted them, one might almost say—in his work on the "Modern Law of Nations."

The American instructions having been tested in practice, it would perhaps have been simpler to make them the basis of discussion than to present a series of new, or professedly new regulations which many members of the Conference, besides almost every one outside that body, regard as having been invented for the occasion; according to some from selfish political, according to others from weak humanitarian, motives. General von Voigts-Rhetz knows better. He looks upon the regulations proposed by Russia not as laws founded upon newly devised principles, whether benevolent or otherwise, but simply as usages defined with the object of being formally proclaimed. Baron Jomini, in his character of President, takes a broad view of the whole question, and considers the arguments both of those who would have war carried on without restrictions of any kind and of those who would limit it to a tournament between contending armies. General von Voigts-Rhetz, however, occupies himself only with the practical working of the Russian rules, all of which, notwithstanding their supposed novelty, he has seen in actual operation; and it is instructive to observe from what directly opposite points of view they are regarded by him on the one hand, and by the Spanish, Belgian, and Dutch delegates on the other. The Spanish delegate may be said to have approached his work in a lyrical spirit. He thought it hard, for instance, that a spy should be treated as such if it could be shown that he had acted gratuitously and from motives of patriotism; as though the punishment habitually meted out to spies were inflicted not for the sake of its deterrent effect, but in the interests of high morality, and as a visitation upon duplicity and meanness. The Belgian delegate, again, discussed the bombardment question from the point of view of the bombarded inhabitant, who, he considered, had a sort of *a priori* right not to be blown to pieces, to which the German delegate replied, drawing his argument from experience that the practice of bombarding the civilian quarters of a fortified town had the effect of bringing about a surrender, and that his Government would therefore continue when necessary to adopt it.

General von Voigts-Rhetz's eminently practical mode of solving the questions brought before the Conference was again manifested when it was suggested that an invaded district should only be looked upon as subject to invaders' law so long as it was occupied in force. It certainly seems very hard that the inhabitants of a town through which invaders may have marched, and which, marching through, they naturally would have disarmed, should be bound by the invaders' regulations as though they were still there to enforce their observance. But either invaders are able or unable to enforce the laws they have proclaimed. In the latter case the inhabitants of a theoretically occupied town can evidently arm themselves anew with impunity, and capture or, in case of resistance, kill any of the invaders who may have been left behind. In the former case they would find their so called "insurrection" severely punished as soon as it came to the knowledge of the nearest body of invaders strong enough to deal with the matter. To the objection that this was unjust—as to the inhabitants of the theoretically occupied town it undoubtedly would appear—General von Voigts-Rhetz opposed the fact, derived from his own experience, that invading general did and would punish rebellions against their formally imposed authority whenever they were in a position to do so. Accordingly, though Spain may decide not to punish spies acting gratuitously, and though Belgium and Holland may bind themselves to abstain from bombarding the commercial quarters of fortified towns, the Germans will continue to execute spies of all kinds caught among German troops; they will continue, when it suits them, to reduce fortified towns by "simple bombardment;" and they will still do their best to punish in any country they may happen to have invaded insurrections of all kinds against their imposed rule.

The final decisions in respect to levies *en masse,* and the circumstances under which they are to be regarded as legitimate, have not yet been made known; but it may be looked upon as certain that the German delegate will stand to the rules on the subject proclaimed—not improvisedly, but deliberately, and as part of a system—by the German generals of 1870. There is, perhaps, only one point in regard to which some modification of these rules may be agreed to. The Austrian delegate has invited attention to the fact that by the regulations submitted to the Conference, militia and volunteers, in order to be recognized as legitimate soldiers, must be acting under orders, direct or indirect, from the commander-in-chief; and he proposes that it should be sufficient authorization for local militia to have been called out by the local government. It is astonishing that General Arnaudeau, the French delegate, did not give active support to General Schonfeld's proposition, seeing that in the late war French National Guards who took up arms against the Germans without having been called out by an order from the Minister of War were considered "beyond the law," and were at least threatened with the punishment of brigands. Fancy a regiment of English militia being assimilated to a horde of bandits; but that is precisely what would happen if England were invaded by an army which observed the Prussian, Russian, and American rules—the rules, in short, submitted to the Brussels Conference—and found itself opposed in no matter what country, by a militia regiment which had only been called out by an order from the lord lieutenant.

READING PARTIES.

At this season of picnics, water parties, and the hundred other festive gatherings, which warm weather, green fields, and general holyday-making provide for our social enjoyment, there is a phenomenon visible in certain parts of England, Wales and Scotland which not a little puzzles the uninitiated. It appears in various forms, and assumes various disguises. It creates a good deal of curiosity among rural races, a good of deal speculation among "country circles;" and has been known to bewilder itinerant pedlars to such an extent that their steps have been arrested, and they have encamped on the spot. The phenomenon may be briefly described. The spectator, we will presume, is, like every one else, out for a holyday. Touristlike, he has chosen some pleasant out-of-the-way corner, where he can escape from noise and business, and devote himself to the beauties of scenery and the hearty enjoyment of country life. The time is 12-30 p.m.; the day, hot and languid; the place a retired dell, or an orchard, it may be, attached to some farmhouse in North Wales or Devonshire. Suddenly he sees stretched along the grass before him about half-a-dozen young men lolling in every attitude; some are lying on their sides, some on their backs, with flannel caps pulled over their faces; one or two are propped against a tree; railway rugs, sofa cushions, and bolsters are scattered promiscuously about. Yellow-backed novels, newspapers, and magazines strew the ground. Here a dilapidated Greek lexicon is reclining, open-leaved and crushed as though it had been "shied" at the gentleman in whose neighbourhood it lies. Clouds of tobacco smoke curl lazily into the air, and ever and anon comes the gentle purring of the hooka, the property of a languid-looking youth, who has just observed that he should like to hang himself, but, as no one has noticed his remark, has applied himself with some vigour to "keeping his hooka in." Two or three dogs are chopping dreamily at the flies; gurgling murmurs of laughter ripple up now and then from two of the recumbent figures, who, collarless, waistcoatless, and hatless, with their hands under their heads and pipes in their mouths are propping up on their knees *Punch* or Bret Harte's last. One curious figure, apparently the only one of the whole group who, to judge from his contracted brow and bepuzzled face does not seem to be at his ease, has two books before him on the grass, which he seems to be painfully comparing, with no very satisfactory result. A glance at the volumes indicates that one of them is the estimable "History of Thucydides" in Greek, the other the equally estimable "crib" furnished by Mr. Bohn. The only specimen of really animated nature connected with the scene a boy who seems to be constantly travelling to and from the neighbouring house with a tray. Brandy and soda, claret "cup," ebb and flow from the aforesaid house all day long, as regularly as the Euripus, to the fervent admiration of mine host in the neighbouring tavern, in whose society the young heroes usually pass their evenings. This interesting scene is suddenly enlivened by the arrival of a new comer, and an observant spectator would probably mark two incidents connected with the said new comer's arrival. He appears to introduce a disturbing element; two or three yellow-backed novels seem to be suddenly transformed into dingy-looking note-book; the languid looking youth with the hookah has got a *Virgil* open; the Greek lexicon is all at once deferentially consulted by the gentleman in whose neighbourhood it lies. The next incident connected with the new arrival is the commencement of a brisk conversation. "Now, this is really too bad," observes the new comer; "a fortnight gone and not a stroke of work done; two of you fellows have been ploughed twice, and Robinson has had three shots at Mods. Jones had eight howlers in his prose last night, and won't open a book; if you can't work I shall break the whole affair up. This sort of thing is nothing but robbing your people." "I can't work, it's so confoundedly hot," observes the languid-looking gentleman with the hookah. "I intend to put on a regular spurt next week," says another. "I never can work till the evening," impatiently chimes in the Greek lexicon gentleman. "My eyes are so bad I can't read two consecutive lines," emphatically rejoins the youth who has been deep in *Bret Harte* all the morning. This curious collection of youths comprises what is usually known as a reading party—the gentlemen sprawling about with novels and pipes are hard-working, conscientious young men, who, unwilling to waste a long vacation in idleness, have impressed on their innocent friends at home the necessity of being sent to some quiet place where they can devote themselves to "really hard grinding." The gentleman of the disturbing element is their tutor; who, to do him justice, is not altogether pleased with his hopeful pupils, and is rather in an awkward position. He has five or six young men in his care; it is his duty to see that they really work, and keep out of mischief generally, he is in no small degree responsible for their success in the several examinations for which they are reading, but he has absolutely no authority over them. They are not boy who may be commanded, they are not sensible men that can be reasoned with, but belonging to that mixed and middle state between boyhood and manhood, without the impressibility of the first or the solidity of the second, they are the most unmanageable of created beings. In addition to this there is usually only the difference of a year or two between the teacher and the taught. Reading parties are no doubt very delightful things; they help a young man to lay up a large stock of pleasant reminiscences; they form and cement friendships. Leading to long walks and much exercise in the open air, they do much to strengthen the bodily powers and develope the muscles, but what they aim at doing most certainly they do not accomplish. No man ever yet got a First on the strength of what he learned on a reading party, unless both himself and his tutor were striking exceptions to an equally striking rule. The large proportion of men who are "plucked" and "gulphed" are the devotees of reading parties, which means, of course, that their education costs their parents and guardians just double what it might have cost them. To condemn reading parties or to deny that there are not many advantages connected with them would be absurd; but it is only fair that the uninitiated should know that the advantages are of a vastly different order to what they anticipated. Robinson, for instance, has not a very long purse, but Robinson has a son; that son is sent, by hook or by crook, to college. The long vacation comes. What is the young hopeful to do? Robinson wishes his boy to take honours, therefore the boy must read; he must have a tutor. A reading party is started. If Robinson wishes his son to pass a delightful vacation, to form friendships which may possibly be useful to him, to lay in a good stock of health, to be polished up socially, to learn a good deal about current poetry, to become fluent in superficial criticism, to talk paradoxes—in fact, to be put in the way of being a delightful young man, whose only drawback shall be egotism, selfishness, and a sort of elegant misanthropy—let him join at once a long vacation reading party. But if Robinson's son is to read, let him avoid the North Wales orchard or the Devonshire farm cottage.—*Globe.*

A curious set of people has been lately discovered by Capt. W. C. Manning in a village in North Western New Mexico, just south of the border line between that territory and Colorado, and of whom a description is given in the *Denver News,* a Colorado paper:—A strong wall surrounds the village, which contains houses sufficient to accommodate 4,000 people. The population has however, dwindled to about 1,800. The language and some of the customs of the inhabitants correspond to the language and customs of the Chinese. The women are of the true Celestial type. They dress themselves and their hair in Chinese fashion. Their religion is described as "barbarously magnificent." Montezuma is their deity. His coming is looked for at sunrise each day. Immortality is part of their creed. The priests have heavily broidered robes, used for unnumbered years. The ceremonies of worship are formal and pompous. The morality of the people is unimpeachable. They keep a record of events by means of tying peculiar knots in long cords. Their Government is a Conservative Republic. Power is vested in a council of thirteen caciques. Six of them are selected for life. Old men are generally chosen, in order that their terms of office may not be inordinately long. The remaining seven are selected from time to time. One of them is the executive chief; another is a sort of vice-president. There is a war chief and a chief of police. These seven caciques are usually young men. They serve but a few months. Suffrage is universal, and civilisation is "quite far advanced." Woman, as might be expected under these circumstances, is held in the highest possible respect and veneration. Nothing is too good for her, and her only tastes are those of housekeeping. This isolated community has maintained its traditions unbroken for at least three and a half centuries, and it is, in fact, a paradise for women and priests.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH.—August 29.

The Latest Thing Out.—The night-light.

A SUSPICIOUS OLD GRANNY!

"My dear child, this telegram is not from George! I've known George's handwriting ever since he was a boy, and this is *quite* different!"

STRICTLY PROFESSIONAL.

"Family all out of Town!"

"I know. But this is for you. It 's my hoffer of my, 'and and 'art. I'll call for the answer next Round!"

IRREVERENT.

Policeman (on the occasion of one "Confirmation"). "Stop! stop! Go back! You mustn't come in here! We're expectin' o' the Bishop every minute!"

Cabby (fortissimo)—"All right! Why've got the old Buffer inside!"

A SCHOOL-BOARD PERPLEXITY.

Active Member (to mother of numerous "irregulars" and "absentees")—"Joseph is just turned thirteen, and therefore clear; Simon, you tell us, is sickening for the measles, and Mary is gone into the country to nurse her Aunt's baby. What have you to say respecting Peter and James?"

(Mother of "irregulars" and "absentees.") "Please, sir they be twins. Can't you allow 'em as one, and let 'em do half a day each?"

Active Member is puzzled. Orders mother to stand aside, and requests clerk to refer to Mr. Forster's Act "for law bearing on point."

"ONE FOR YOUR EYE."

Punch has received the following from somebody signing himself "A Bookmaker." He would hardly have thought so from the style. Here it is:—

"If I wins a stake amongst betters,
And gets only 'alf wot I gains,
Why is that like the twenty-six letters
Dear *Punch,* that our languidge contains?"

"Give it up, old 'oss?' Well—
'Cos don't you see that wot I get
Amounts to just the '*Alf-a-bet.*'"

[All right for once, but don't try it on again. *Punch* strongly objects to undue familiarity from anybody; above all, from illiterate turfites.]

"PECULIAR PEOPLE."

People who prefer London to the country at this season of the year.

People who go to Margate and Ilfracombe in the face of the report of the Registrar-General.

People who travel by excursion trains.

People who emigrate to a "free country," and stay there.

People who believe in Spiritualism.

People who are still in doubt about the identity of Arthur Orton.

People who object to the removal of Temple Bar.

People who support the Brentford Guardians.

People who serenade political prisoners in boats.

People who give *largesse* to German bands and organ-grinders.

People who devote days to the discovery of answers to acrostics.

And (most "peculiar" of all) People who do not read *Punch.*

Happily for the welfare of the world, this last class is all but extinct.

'ARRY'S MARK.

O where I will, about my name I guess I leave no doubt.
'Arry 'Iggins on his 'oliday he lets 'em know he's out;
Wherever there's a relic, or a ruin to be found,
'Arry 'Iggins he is down on it, of that you may be bound!

On each statue, on each wall and roof of buildin's known to fame,
When there's nobody a lookin', I always cuts my name.
Which it likewise is my custom, call it right, or call it wrong,
When I goes as a Cook's tourist about the Continong.
Seek Tintern, Melrose, Netley, and I'll be bound you'll see.
Memorials of the visits they've been honoured with by me.
Unto Kenilworth's old Castle, or to Carisbrooke's repair;
And I bet you'll soon discover 'Arry's name cut full and fair!
On Stonenge's rummy pillars you've but to cast a squint
For to find my neat A-R-R-Yearved in conspicuous Print.
'Arry's name will live for ever, 'Arry's mark by Arry's 'and
Stands out on all the monuments of 'Arry's native land!

HOW TO RECEIVE THE ENEMY.

(*Being the British Code as revised for the benefit of the [illegible] Tourist.*)

1. Wherever the Tourist stops he shall be regarded as if "in an enemy's country," and "charged" accordingly.

2. During his invasion of any hotel, inn, or coffee room, he shall, for the time being, have no authority whatever over his own dinner, which shall consist of two or more black and burnt mutton-chops, a stale gooseberry tart, two cold potatoes, cheese, long opened pickles, and a pint of peppery sherry.

3. For this repast a requisition of fourteen and sixpence shall be made on him.

4. Under no circumstances shall reprisals be allowed, in the shape of explosive letters to the newspapers.

5. At all railway buffets he shall be encountered by refreshments iron-cased (with age).

6. When travelling, he, or at least his luggage shall, if possible, be shot—out at the wrong station.

7. If he manage to escape to a country house, the whole contents of his purse shall be mainly carried off by the repeated "charges" of the servants.

8. He shall at length retreat, and reach home a wiser man, but nothing shall indemnify him for the price of his experience.

9. He shall sign a secret treaty with himself never to do it again—till next year.

DEMOCRITUS AT BELFAST.

(*See Report of Professor Tyndall's Inaugural Discourse to the British Association*).

Tyndall, high-perched on Speculation's summit,
May drop his sounding-line in Nature's ocean,
But that great deep has depths beyond *his* plummet,
The springs of law and life, mind, matter, motion.

Democritus imagined that the soul
Was made of atoms, spheric, smooth, and fiery:
Plato conceived it as a radiant whole—
A heavenly unit baffling Man's inquiry.

Indolent Gods, immeasurably bored,
Beyond the blast of Boreas and Eurus,
Too lazy Man to punish or reward,
Such was the Heaven conceived by Epicurus.

If, as the wide-observant Darwin dreams,
Man be development of the Ascidian,
Methinks his great deeds and poetic dreams
Scarce square with his molluscous pre-meridian.

But, even as Milton's demons, problem-tossed,
When they had set their Maker at defiance,
Still "found no end, in wandering mazes lost,"
So is it with our modern men of science.

Still in the "Open Sesame" of Law,
Life's master-key professing to deliver,
But meeting with deaf ear or scorn-clenched jaw,
Our question "Doth not law imply law-giver?"

Betwixt the Garden and the Portico,
Thou, vacillating *savant,* often flittest,
And when we seek the source of law to know,
Giv'st us a phrase, "survival of the fittest."

Pray who may be the *fittest* to survive,
The spark of thought for coming time to kindle,
The sacred fire of science keep alive?—
Plato, Agassiz, Humboldt, Huxley, Tyndall?

If Tyndall's last word be indeed the last—
Of Hope and Faith hence with each rag and tatter!
A black cloud shrouds our future as our past;
Matter, the wise man's God; the Crowd's—no matter!

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
904 Marian Moore, Stephens—James Mackintosh & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
1365 Albania, Seely—The Captain.
1321 Belvidere, Gardner—Farnham & Co.
FOR PENANG.
822 Tranmere, Ellis—Owen & Okell.
NOT FIXED.
1175 Burmah, Nicholson—P. Hormusjee & Sons.
481 Fairy, Johnston—The Captain.
188 Great Basses, Carter.
797 Hope, Carter—Farnham & Co.
1280 Louisa Fletcher, Morris—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
334 Ocean Bride, Le Gross—W. Nicol & Co.
638 Roma Capitolo, Pietro.
736 Superb, Neilson—The Captain.
877 Skiddaw, Borland—W. Nicol & Co.
1175 Tiverton, Cowley—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1562 Turkish Empire, Whitmore—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1162 Tythonus, Andrews—Wallace & Co.
1240 Winnona, Bray—Farnham & Co.

STEAMERS.
FOR OVERLAND ROUTE.
1719 Gwalior, Haselwood—P. & O. Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
762 Ithuriel, Pearson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
966 Paraense, Brocking—W. & A. Graham & Co.
FOR CHINA, &c.
1874 Baroda, Almond—P. & O. Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
1226 Bellona, Rhodes—Lyons & Co.
1316 St. Olaf, Pearson—The Captain.
FOR KURRACHEE.
346 Kurrachee, Nailer—B. I. S. N. Co.
FOR COAST AND CUTCH.
706 Koina, Protumo—Esa bin Khaleia.
FOR GENOA, &c.
1014 Persia, Merello—C. Grondona.
FOR AUSTRALIA, &c.
1202 Fera, Methven—P. & O. Co.
NOT FIXED.
781 Adria, Breeze—P. & O. Co.
1314 Ethiopia, Atkinson—W. Nicol & Co.
2257 Mooltan, Symons—P. & O. Co.
2723 Nizam, Barlow—P. & O. Co.
918 Riga, Clark—W. & A. Graham & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.
FOR ADEN.
168 Sultan Basha, Nacoda.
NOT FIXED.
480 Day Dream, Nacoda—S. M. A. Lutiff.
618 Fathe Salem, Halliday.
486 Fazul Currim, Nacoda—H. A. C. Cader.
863 Teazer, Nacoda—Hajee Yoosub Noor Mahomed.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.
1854 Abyssinia, James—(R. N.)
300 Clyde—(Ordinary.)
130 Constance, Chapman—(Schooner.)
172 Dagmar, Downing—(Steam Tug.)
1050 Dalhousie, Warner.
187 Magdala, James—(R. N.)

ORIENTAL [illegible]
Incorporated [illegible]
[illegible]
BOMBAY [illegible]
DEPOSITS [illegible] periods bearing [illegible] application.
No interest is [illegible] current Deposit Accounts.
BILLS are bought [illegible] London, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan [illegible] New Zealand.
Circular Notes [illegible] are also issued.
The Corporation effects the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

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On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
Are received at Call and for Fixed Periods, on Terms which may be learned on application.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.
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Bombay, February, 1874.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).
Current Deposit Accounts.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
Fixed Deposits.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 ,,
Exchange.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

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RESERVE FUND ....£ 800,000
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THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
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LONDON BANKERS.
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,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,
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INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.
Subject to 6 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
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They promote the formation and the nutrition of [illegible] render nurse's milk more rich and [illegible] of the infant during pregnancy.
They stimulate [illegible] persons [illegible] to counteract the invasion of rickets.

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It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

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It rapidly removes the distressing stomach complaints, caused by anæmia, weaknesses, and other complaints to which ladies are liable, and is also excellent for pale, lymphatic and scrofulous children. Lastly, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and is extremely beneficial to all persons whose blood has been impoverished by illness or long and difficult convalescences.
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Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
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